REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,046.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	18
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 6 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable period, contracts can be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The Scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1 0
Each succeeding lines ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The Steam-ship "MALDA," 1,945 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander F. M. Burge, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 21st November 1874, at 4 P.M.

November 1874.		November 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	21	Leave Tuticorin	29
„ Ratnagherry	22	„ Colombo	30
„ Vingoria	22	„ Galle	Dec. 1
„ Goa	23	„ Negapatam	4
„ Carwar	23	„ Madras	6
„ Mangalore	24	„ Coconada	8
„ Cannanore	25	„ Vizagapatam	9
„ Tellicherry	25	„ Bimlipatam	9
„ Calicut	26	„ Calingapatam	10
„ Beypore	26	„ Gopalpore	10
„ Cochin	27	„ False Point	11
„ Allepy	27	Arrives at CALCUTTA	13

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which are regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccas Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from the Coast, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The S.S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 20th November 1874, at 4 P.M.

November 1874.		December 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	20	Leave BUSREH	9
„ Kurrachee	24	„ Mahomerah	9
„ Guadur	25	„ Fao	9
„ Muscat	27	„ Bushire	11
„ Jask	28	„ Linga	16
„ Bunder Abbas	29	„ Bunder Abbas	18
„ Linga ..... December	1	„ Jask	19
„ Bushire	3	„ Muscat	20
„ Fao	5	„ Guadur	22
„ Mahomerah	5	„ Kurrachee	25
Arrive BUSHIRE	6	Arrive BOMBAY	28

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The S.S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 20th November 1874, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Averswill, to be despatched on MONDAY, the 23rd November 1874 at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Porebundar, and C. Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR COAST.

THE well-known and Fast Sailing New Steamer PHLOX, Commander W. Pead, will leave on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 5 P.M., for undermotted Ports :—Harnee, Ratnagherri, Jaytapore, Malwan, Vingorla, and Goa Panjim).

For Passage or Freight apply to the Undersigned, at his Office, Bazar Gate Street, No. 26, in the house of BOWJEE VOUCHUND DAMJEE, opposite to Manockchund Lukhmeechund, and also at his other Office at Burdan Ghullee, out of Fort.

RAMDASS KHAIPAR.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS, RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	36	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Including Wines.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

"INDIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st December 1874.
"PERSIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st January 1875.
"AUSTRALIA," to sail about the middle of January 1875.
"ARABIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st February 1875.
"ASIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th February 1875.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s.s. J. C. STEVENSON, are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS.

No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th November 1874.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially Valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as many All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and passed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards to be exhibited, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers will be despatched with H. M.'s Mails as follows :—

S.S. CATHAY	2,982	Tons, Nov.	23rd to Southampton.
S.S. TEHERAN	2,333	„	30th November.
S.S. MALWA	2,933	„	Dec. 7th to Southampton.
S.S. BARODA	1,874	„	14th.

Passengers to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton are only booked once a fortnight, and the Steamers proceed direct via the Suez Canal.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

Cargo can be shipped to the following places in addition to the usual Ports of call, viz. :—Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Marseilles, Havre, London, Liverpool and New York.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 16th November 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 1st Dec. 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. MALACCA, (1,698 tons and 300 H. P.,) Captain N. D. Shallard, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 28th Nov. 1874.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th November 1874.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave about 2nd proximo.)

THE well-known and favourite Steam-ship TIMOR, 2,209 Tons, Captain J. Brown, will be despatched as above, and is expected to make the run home as usual in less than 30 days. She has very superior First-class accommodation, and is fitted with every appliance to ensure the comfort of passengers in a tropical climate. A Stewardess is carried.

Rates of Passage, are—

1st Class to Suez £30
Do. Liverpool £60

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents,
or Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. BORODWALE, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to send their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No claims for damage or short delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Borrowdale.

Bombay, 16th November 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will hold their usual Weekly Auction sale at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

9 bales Turkey Red Yarn, No. 40, 50, 60.
11 „ Grey Dhoties, 6, 7, 10 yard.
3 cases Dhoties, 42 by 10 yards.
7 bales Grey shirtings, 8 by 45.
2 cases Prints.
8 „ Sewing Machines small size.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR.

On FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, on account of the underwriters :—

H A N—203 Bags damaged Mauritius Sugar ex Victory.

Also at 3 P.M. at Carnac Bunder on account of the concerned :
A B—51 Bags damaged Mauritius Sugar ex Victory.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 18th November 1874.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & CO., 40, MEADOW STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40.

On account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Bai Ruttonbai, alias Mithibai, widow of the late Rustomjee Byramjee Chinoy, by order of the Mortgagee.

1 Necklet set with emeralds, 1 earring set with emeralds, 1 diamond ring, 1 pair gold ringlets, 1 gold necklace, 4 sarees of different sorts and patterns with gold embroidered borders, 1 gold embroidered border, 1 trouser with gold border, 1 trouser silk embroidered, 1 Chabb's cash box.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & Co.

Bombay, 18th November 1874.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following, viz. :—

Gold Lady's watch, gold watch guards, bronze double branched hanging argand lamp with drops, table argand lamp with drops, brass gilted eight day time pieces under domes, imitation tree under dome with flying bird and water fountain and with music, ornamented glass globe lamp with pully, Lady's China work box, China tea-pots, few hams, &c.

Few white and blue dinner sets.

A few cases of tart fruits.

1 do set of 4 pieces umbrellas.

A few lots of furniture, consisting of blackwood carved whatnod, bl ckwood office writing table with pigeon holes, carved teapoy, camp cots with coir bed, iron rocking chair, perambulator, &c.

Also a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods such as grey shirtings, madapollams, prints, dhooties, &c.

1 case of white stripes.
2 do. white long cloths.
2 do. turkey red handkerchiefs.
2 bales of woolen cloths.
3 „ grey jaconets.

On account and at the risk of Purshotum Hurrydass, per s.s. Caradoc :—

R J } 236/45—10 cases blue orange and white prints.
C P H

On account and at the risk of Jafferjee Tyebjee, per s.s. Ethiopia :—

20 cakes Rosin.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Few fire proof treasuries.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 18th November 1874.

THE PATENT VERMIM ASPHYXIATOR.

LIST OF AGENTS, DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET, PRICES, FULL INSTRUCTIONS and TESTIMONIALS Free, on application at

The "GAZETTE" Office, BOMBAY,

Where the Machine can be seen and explained.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the nervous system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases :—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—*See Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without he words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT, And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BAUDO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Oilmen's Stores*, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE, BOMBAY.

TO-NIGHT.

THE PANORAMA AND DIORAMA OF THE AMERICAN WAR,

Now performing to Crowded Houses at the Grant Road Theatre.

THURSDAY, the 19TH NOVEMBER.

Under the Patronage and in the presence of SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART, C.S.I.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ..... Rs. 3 0 | Pit ..... As. 8
Stalls ..... „ 1 8 |
Family Tickets admitting Five to Dress Circle Rs. 10.
Children Half Price to Dress Circle and Stalls.
DESCRIPTIVE LECTURER ..... Mr. J. O'BRIEN.

Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., where a Plan of the Theatre may be seen.

Doors open at 8-30, commencing at 9 o'clock. Carriages may be ordered at 10-30.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 21, GRAND ILLUMINATED MATINEE

FOR CONVENIENCE OF FAMILIES AND SCHOOLS.

Dress Circle for Children and Servants in Charge Re. 1.
Lower portion of the House, Annas 8.
Doors Open 2-30. Performance 3 o'clock.

THE VICTORIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Undermentioned CALLS have been made PAYABLE at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row.

Rs. 500 per Share payable on 5th December 1874.
Rs. 500 per Share payable on 5th January 1875.

C. & F. DINSHAWJEE, Agents.

Bombay, 17th November 1874.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steam-ship SOUTH TYNE, Captain Hallett, arrived from London, are hereby requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING for our inspection and countersignature, to PAY FREIGHT, and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods from the Bunders. No Claim will be admitted for damage or short delivery &c., under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents for Captain Hallett, s.s. South Tyne.

Bombay, 16th November 1874.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Undersigned up to 2 P.M., on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, from Parties willing to undertake the following WORKS :

1. Making additions and alterations to the European General Hospital.
2. Ditto ditto to the House of Correction.

The plan and specifications of the works can be seen, and other particulars learnt on application during office hours.

Tenders are to be made on printed forms only, which will be supplied from this Office.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer P.D.

Office of Executive Engineer, Presidency,
Bombay, 17th November 1874.

NOTICE is hereby given, that PEDRO ELLIAS DE SA, Sen., and JOSE MIGUEL DE SA, and JOSE BALTHAZAR HENRIQUES, Executors of the late DOMINGO AGAPITO DE SA, have contracted to SELL to the Undersigned the Property hereunder described. Any person or persons having any claim against the said property, either by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, or otherwise, is or are hereby required to make the same known in writing to Mr. SHAMRAO PANDURANGJI, Solicitor to the Purchaser, at his Office No. 11, Forbes Street, Fort, within four-teen days from this date, failing which the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim that may be.

All that piece of land containing by admeasurement 7783 square yards, be the same a little more or less, with a house and out-houses thereon, situate at Agiary Lane in the cart called Kandrece in the Island of Bombay in the Bhoiculwer sub-district, under Collector's No. 461, and Assessment No. 68, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the East by the Kandaree Lane, on the West by the property of Nurrotum Bapoojee, on the South by the property of Jumnadass Doolubdass, and on the North by the property of the late A. D. De Souza, and the said premises belonging to the executors of the late D. A. De Sa, and are now in the occupation of H. L. Phillips.

પ્રાણજીવનદાસ જગુશાઃ.

PRANJIVUNDASS JAGOOSHAW.

Bombay, 16th November 1874.

NOTICE is hereby given, that HURRIVULLUBDAS CULLIANDAS and NARRONDAS CULLIANDAS have contracted to PURCHASE from TRIBUCK JUGONNATH all that piece of LAND, situate at Malabar Hill, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 8,091 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north-west by the road leading from Mount Pleasant to Walkeshwar, on the north-east by the property belonging to or in the occupation of Dr Wilson, on the south-west by property belonging to Jaffer Sulleeman, and on the south-east by the Cliff, and registered in the Office of the Collector of Bombay and Tax under No. 303, and which said piece or parcel of land was let to the late Kulliandas Kirparam, deceased, at a rental of Rs. 295 per month. All persons having any Claim on the said piece of land, by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known, in writing to the Undersigned, at their Office No. 22, Apollo Street, in Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which time the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim.—Dated this 17th day of November 1874.

CRAGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

AKEODERMA.

The Stable, Kennel, and Managerie Friend. For the cure of Mange and all Skin Diseases.

Per Bottle Rs. 1-8 ; per Doz. Rs. 15.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET, from 1st proximo, a BUNGALOW at Warden Road, now occupied by Mr. Macaulay. For Rent apply to Mn. D. S. PATEL, Framjee, Sands & Co.

WANTED, an ENGINEER, accustomed to PRESS MACHINERY Up-country. None but competent men need apply. MOFUSSIL CO., 23, Apollo Street.

NOTICES.

JOHN MOIR AND SON, ABERDEEN,

would direct attention to their Bacon, Hams, Sausages, Soups, &c., all prepared by their new process.

THEIR JAMS, JELLIES AND MARMALADES are all pure as labelled, not adulterated with pulp of other fruit.

LAMPS LAMPS FOR KEROSINE, PETROLEUM AND PARAFFIN.

WRIGHT AND BUTLER, MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS, BIRMINGHAM.

Table, Street, and Station Lamps and Lanterns of all descriptions. Chandeliers, Brackets, &c., in great variety.
Lamps fitted with American or any other description of Burner. Patents of the celebrated

"ECLIPSE."—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!

Specially adapted for up-country districts, as all breakage of chimneys is avoided, and the light given much greater than that of any other burner same size wick. Photographs and Books containing over 500 designs upon application. Indents must be sent through an English house or covered by drafts 60 d/s.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OR RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury ; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ¼, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public ; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (Wm a diamond).

AROMATIC TINCTURE OR QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned he ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medi—Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

VAUGHAN-JONES' "STANDARD" GINGER BRANDY AND ORANGE BITTERS.

Qualities as supplied to the Gold Coast Expedition.

These celebrated Cordials are the "very things" for hot climates

Manufactured and bottled under REVENUE INSPECTION in London, and protected to Consumers by New Style Capsule.

The Celebrated "STANDARD" CHERRY BRANDY, &c. to be had of all Dealers, and Wholesale (only) at 5, WATER LANE, LONDON.

Ask for VAUGHAN-JONES'S.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

The best and safest remedy for

COUGHS,
ASTHMA,
COLDS,
HOARSENESS,
CONSUMPTION (Incipient),
ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM.

These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. No remedy is so speedy and certain in its beneficial effects.

Sold in Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS,

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or TAPE WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

THOMAS KEATING,
London, Export Chemist and Druggist.
Agents for Bombay :—TREACHER & Co.

WANTED.

WANTED, a BANDMASTER for the 22nd Regiment Native Infantry.

Apply, stating amount of salary expected and forwarding copies of certificates of qualification to the Undersigned.

H. A. HOBSON, Captain,
Band Secretary, 22nd Regiment N. I.

Baroda, 9th November 1874.

NOTICES.

MORLEY HALL, COLABA.

6TH BRIGADE ROYAL ARTILLERY COLORED OPERA TROUPE, WILL GIVE A NEGRO ENTERTAINMENT ON THE NIGHTS OF TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, THE 17TH AND 18TH INSTANT.

The Songs, Choruses, Dances, and Duets, are now being performed by the Christy's Minstrels of England and America.

Doors open at 8-30. To begin 9 sharp.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

	First Night.	Staff Night.
Dress Circle	Rs. 1-0-0	Rs. 2-0-0
Second Seats	„ 0-8-0	„ 1-0-0
Back Seats	„ 0-4-0	„ 0-8-0

Tickets may be had, and places secured for Dress Circle, at the Librarian's, Morley Hall.

MR. LEWIS HENRY BIRCH is authorised to SIGN our FIRM per procuration from THIS DATE.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

Bombay, 16th November 1874.

MESSRS. W. AND A. GRAHAM and CO. are prepared to receive OFFERS for their GINNING FACTORY at Limree, as it stands, with all Stores, &c. The Factory contains 30 Macarthy Gins worked by an Engine of 16 H. P., and has been so constructed that it can be taken to pieces and removed to any distance without difficulty. Further particulars can be obtained by application to

Messrs. W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

Bombay, 27th October 1874.

TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 150 tons SALTPETRE will be received at the Office of the Gunpowder Factory, Kirkee, up to the 31st December 1874 inclusive. For particulars, apply to the Superintendent.

T. T. HAGGARD, Colonel,
Superintendent, Gunpowder Factory, Kirkee.

Gunpowder Factory, Kirkee, 9th November 1874.

NOTICE to CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are required for the SUPPLY of 250 ASHLAR BLOCKS, at the Grass Sidings, Byculla.

The size of the Blocks varies from 3' 6" by 1' 0" by 1' 3" to 4' 0" by 2' 0" by 1' 3."

A specimen of the dressing can be seen at the Office of the District Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, Byculla, to whom the Tenders are to be sent before the 23rd instant.

THE NORTH WESTERN HOTEL, LATE GREAT EASTERN BRANCH HOTEL, ALLAHABAD.—Is a FIRST CLASS ESTABLISHMENT, situated *within three minutes walk of the Railway Station* and *close to all the Public Offices, High Courts*, &c., &c.

Every Care and attention is paid to the comfort and convenience of visitors.

The Table d'Hote is most carefully superintended, and the Wines, Beer, and Spirits are of the best and purest description.

WALTER NEWTON, Proprietor.

OOMRAWUTTEE COTTON MILLS (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that INTEREST at the rate of 9 PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be charged on all SUMS due with reference to the FIRST CALL of Rs. 250 per SHARE, remaining unpaid on MONDAY, the 23rd November 1874.

By Order of the Directors,
COWASJEE JEHANGEER JUSSAWALLA,
Agent.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

The Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandize, Shipping, &c.

GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 60 per Share (being at the rate of 12 per cent per annum) will be paid on and after the 17th instant to the Shareholders of the Company, whose names stand on the Register on the 5th idem, on production of the Share Certificates.

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th November 1874.

NOTICE.—MR. E. PLANQUE having retired from our Firm on the 1st of October last, our Business at Havre and Bombay is continued from that date under the style of

VINAY & Co.
PLANQUE, VINAY & Co.

Bombay, 14th November 1874.

NOTICE.—MR. ROBERT FABRIS, of London, has this day been ADMITTED a PARTNER in our Firm.

Mr. JOHN ROUX, at Bombay, has power to sign our Firm by procuration from this date.

VINAY & Co.

Havre, 1st October 1874.

HIGH COURT.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 470 of 1874.

MUNCHERJEE COWASJEE DAWER and DORABJEE COWASJEE DAWER ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
METHEEBAI, widow of CAWASJEE NANABHOY DAWER, deceased ..... Defendant.

Pursuant to an Order of Court made in this Suit on the 10th instant, Mr. JAMES FLYNN, the Receiver appointed in this Suit, will cause to be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises (unless previously disposed of by Private Contract) on THURSDAY, the 19th day of November next, at 3 o'clock P.M., all that piece or parcel of land situate in the Island of Bombay, late COWASJEE NANABHOY DAWER, deceased, (held under a lease for 99 years, renewable for a further term of 99 years, subject to a monthly rent of Rupees 200), situate in Mahaluxmee Road, in the Island of Bombay, near the Mill of the Alliance Spinning and Weaving Company, together with the Mill and Premises thereon as the Alliance Spinning and Weaving Company's Mill, and the Fixtures, Stock-in-trade, Plant and Machinery belonging thereto.

N.B.—By the said Order the Receiver is at liberty to accept any private offer for the purchase of the above property, subject to the approval of the Judge in Chambers, and for this purpose Sealed Tenders should be sent in to him, at his Office, in the Court House, on or before the 12th November next. If any such offer be accepted, the purchaser will be forthwith required to pay to the Receiver 25 per cent. on the amount of the purchase money, and to sign an agreement for the completion of the sale.

The Inventory of the Fixtures, Stock-in-trade, Plant and Machinery, as well as the Mill itself, may be inspected on the premises, and any further particulars can be obtained, and the Conditions of Sale be seen either there or at the Office of the Undersigned in Rampart Row.

FLETCHER & SMITH,
Solicitors for the Receivers.

Bombay, 29th October 1874.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction. (ON ITS APPELLATE SIDE.)

Suit No. 404 of 1871.

Appeal No. 502.

PESTONJEE MERWANJEE TUBACK of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, residing on the Tardeo Road, without the Fort Bombay ..... Plaintiff and Appellant.

NAVAZBAI wife of RUSTOMJEE ARDASEER WADIA, Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Parell, without the Fort of Bombay, MEHERBAI wife of CURSETJEE JEHANGEER TARRACHUND also Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Mody Khana Street, within the Fort

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 17TH NOVEMBER.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed strong, Surats firm, sales 20,000 bales of which 5,000 were Surats. Spot quotations showed an improvement of 1/16d. in Fair Dollerah and Mid Orleans, and a decline of 1/16. per lb. in Ginned Broach, while "to arrive" Mid Uplands January-February shipment were quoted at 7¾d. an advance from the lowest point of ¼d. per lb. The activity, however, had evidently little of a permanent character, an attempt to establish a corresponding improvement in Manchester prices having at once checked business; while this morning the report only comes steady probable sales 12,000 bales against imports 39,000. The origin of the temporary strength was probably the moderate scale of the American receipts and exports on Saturday, giving rise to a belief that the long-talked of "falling off" had at last commenced, and if so, yesterday's figures at once explain the renewed quietness, the receipts at the ports being 30,000 and the exports to great Britain 20,000 bales. In New York, Mid Uplands has advanced ¼ cent per lb on the spot, but "Futures"—which really indicate the tendency in America are unaltered.

The advance of the Bank of England rate of discount to 5 per cent. yesterday, has created no surprise here, the heavy withdrawals of bullion advised of late, having quite prepared people for the step. Whether money is likely to continue at this level however, for any length of time, is very doubtful, as there is nothing in the state of trade at present to create a demand for accommodation, and in all probability we shall see a return to a lower rate immediately the withdrawals from the Bank cease. Consols this morning come at 93¾ a decline of ¼, French Rentes at 98¼ a fall of ¼, for Bar Silver there is no quotation.

STERLING EXCHANGE here to day has again been very firm at an advance of 1/16d., and in some instances, of ¼d. per rupee. This further movement is attributable to the alteration in the Bank of England rate, and may, or may not, be supported by the rates paid for Council drafts, but so far as influences here are concerned there is nothing to render it permanent. The first tendency of the advance will be to restrict the already very limited business doing in Cotton; as dealers, having no stocks on hand to induce a pressure to sell, will be slow to reduce their prices to a level with home currencies; while on the other hand the steady business doing in Piece Goods must tend to create an increased demand for remittance shortly. To-day's quotations are:—

Bank Bills on demand		.....	1s. 10 11/32 per rupee.
Ditto	6 months' sight ..	1s. 10 15/16	"
Credits	ditto	do. .. 1s. 11 1/16	"
Documents	ditto	do. .. 1s. 11 1/16	"

On Calcutta we do not hear of anything having been done, and rates are nominally unaltered. GOVERNMENT Paper is very dull at a further nominal decline:—Fours Rs. 102½; Fours and a half Rs. 103½; Fives and a half Rs. 109½.

The SHARE Market has shown renewed firmness again to day, and a general advance must be quoted in Spinning shares as also in the first issue of Bank of Bombays. At the same time there is no great amount of business doing, nothing approaching active speculation being observable.

COTTON this morning opened with a firmer feeling owing to the home advices, and business was done at an advance of Rs. 2 per candy on yesterday's prices, but later on, buyers withdrew from the market, and unless dealers make a concession in rates fully equal to the late advance in exchange, we must look for continued quietness. New Ginned Broach, March delivery, pressed, has been bought at Rs. 209, ready Julgaum in docras at Rs. 185 and the first small parcel of ready Hingunghaut at Rs. 220 per candy full pressed. The quality of the latter is very disappointing, owing to black leaf and yellow stain, the first pickings having been injured by late rains.

FREIGHTS are steady but unchanged.

FOR PIECE GOODS a fair enquiry continues at fully previous prices, and to all appearance we may now look for a steady business for some time to come, at the same time supplies are too liberal to admit of any matrial advance in prices.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nom. value p/sh.	paid up.	Last div. declrd.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct	Agra Bank	90 xd
23,000	1,000	all	12 pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
10,000	500	all	12p.ct	Do of Bombay New	620
10,000	500	375	12p.ct	Do 2nd Rss. Issue	625
5,250	1,000	all	8 p.ct	Do of Madras	1,200nom
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. L. & China	200
40,000	1251	all	12 pct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 xd
10,000	200	all	5 pct.	Charter'd Bk. of I. & C.	175
1 00	250	12	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	116xd
40,000	25	21	12 do.	Oriental Bank	515

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	8,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co	1,340
8,000	100	all	Nil.	Fezre Land & Fier Co. Ld	125
750	2,000	1,000	20p.c.	Mazagon Land	1,450
30,000	1,000	all	15p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	315

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	19-17	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock	244
.....	£20	19 17	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	13 10	do.	Ditto	—
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,810
.....	£10	10 8	do.	Do. New Shares	215

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	100ps.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,750
200	2,000	1,100	50 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	800
100	500	all	18p.ct.	Albert Ginning Co	690
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	1,000
250	1,000	200	00 ...	Alfred Mill's Co	1,100
150	2,000	11,000	100ps.	Apollo Press Co	4,000
1000	500	all	60p.s.	Berar Company (New) ..	590
200	2,000	all	200ps.	Bombay Press Co	1,300
200	500	all	50 p.s.	Do New	325
350	1,000	1,000	65 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	530
100	1,000	..	12½ps.	Carwar Company	700
500	1,000	all	700ps.	Colaba Press Co	4,500xd.
850	2,000	all	250ps.	East India Press Co	2,000
100	2,500	all	Rs. 225	Fort Press Co	4,300
3.0	2,000	2,000	75 p.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	325
50	500	all	100 p.c	Proneer Press Co	425
200	1,000	1,46	75 p.	Imperial Press Co	450
100	1,000	350	60 p.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	450
200	1,000	500	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,800
200	1,000	750	130 p.	Princeof Wales Press	1,500
100	1,000	all	200 ps.	Sassoon's Press Co	1,050
50	500	250	45 ps.	Scinde Press Co	375
200	1,000	750	Rs. 75	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	900
250	1,500	1,250	Rs. 50	Victoria Press, Madras	750
100	250	all	12 p.ct	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000
450	1,000	all	100ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	125

* Per share for the half year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

62	1,250	all	150	Alexandra Spinning	1,500
300	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	3,300
80	1,000	all	..	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	2,050
100	1,000	all	200ps*	Bombay United	1,135
1,000	150	100	10*	Broach Mills	270
100	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	1,070
2 00	2,000	all	100p.	Dharumsey Spinning	1,680
1,000	1,250	all	125p.	Fleming S. W. Co	1,200
1,500	1,000	all	115p.*	Great Eastern	1,485
700	1,000	all	..	Hindustan S. W. Co	1,385
700	1,000	all	115p.*	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,200
500	1,000	1,000	..	Khandesh Spinning	1,250
200	1,250	1,000	..	Madras Spinning	1,400
200	1,000	850	50 p.*	Madras U. Spinning	1,000
1,700	1,000	all	..	Manockji Petit's	1,410
900	1,000	all	200ps*	Morarjee Spinning	1,370
4,0 0	500	all	340*	Oriental	800
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	290
500	1,000	1,000	130 p.	Soonderdas Spinning	1,475
600	1,000	250	31 p.c	Do. do. 1/4 share	410

* Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Call.		
2	40	70	...	Bank of China
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank
.....	20	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	500	do.	Burmah Trading Corporation	1,600
1,000	50	all	40 p.c	Bombay Gas Company	60
.....	...	200	8 p.ct	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	155
2,150	200	40	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4 10	...	...	p.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	15
.....	500	all	40 pc	Dresher & Co	370
.....	500	all	40 pc	Vizgar Patent Slip Co	50

CASH BALANCES.

CASH BALANCES in the Government Treasuries in India on the last day of the month of September 1874, compared with those on the same date in 1873 and 1872:—

.....	Sept. 1872.	Sept. 1873.	Sept. 1874.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Govt. of India	2,06,59,630	2,73,69,890	3,10,39,334
Bengal	2,30,67,220	2,05,76,740	2,20,10,267
Assam	...	...	21,11,617
British Burmah	28 86,970	42,36,940	36,83,192
N. W. Provinces	2,47,57,140	2,71,39,410	1,45,11,901
Oudh	61,91,810	66,90,630	36,34 458
Punjab	1,13,22,210	1,18,41,020	1,17,13,472
Bombay	5,15 35,370	2,89,64,700	1,69,81,603
Central Provinces	77,13,8 0	78 42,80	40,30,308
Madras	2,65,74,880	2,79,00 310	1,78,80,582
Tot l	17,40,99,020	15,75,63,790	12,86,69,872

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

ENGLISHMAN OFFICE, Thursday Evening.

BUSINESS continues very dull, and native holidays have again been keeping the minds of that portion of the community from settling down steadily to their ordinary avocations. There are more such holidays next week, and after that, perhaps, the long-looked-for improvement may appear; but it has happened so often, when the expected time has come, the improvement has had to be put forward and forward, that anticipations are beginning to be less sanguine than they were a little time ago. The business in imports has been very dull this week, and although a better trade is still confidently expected later on, it certainly has not yet begun to show its actual approach. Meantime shipments from England go on freely, the quantity of plain cottons exported thence in October to this port being 60 millions yards; to Bombay the quantity was absurdly large, 31 millions.

The large Tea sales now are going off well, previous prices being well supported, but other descriptions of produce continue very depressed, and the export trade is in a very miserable state. Most shippers seem sickened, of Jute at last, and there may be said to be no demand at all for bales, though a little is still doing in loose.

The demand for money remains extremely small, and great ease still characterizes the market. Rates in the bazaar continue very low, but money does not come in from it in payment for purchases at all freely. At the Bank, rates are unchanged; and the demand for accommodation is very limited. The statement issued to-day shows no change worth notice. The cash is about 7 lakhs lower, caused by an increase of rather over 8 lakhs in the Bills Discounted, and a decrease of 9 lakhs in the treasury balances, set against an increase of 3 lakhs in the private deposits, a decrease of 1 lakh in the investments, and a decrease of nearly 6 lakhs in the advances on Government Securities.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling is again the fraction higher so far as Bank Bills are concerned, but Documents have adhered steadily to the closing rate of last mail, and continue in very short supply. The demand for remittance has been on a smaller scale than last week, and the business for the mail has altogether been on a limited scale. Two of the Banks have done most of the selling between them at 1-10 11/16 for 6 months' sight, and telegraphic remittance has been made to a fair extent at 1-10¾, which has also been the rate at which demand bills have been obtainable. Credits are still very scarce owing to the dull state of export business, and to the forward contracts made some time ago. The quotations of this afternoon stood as under:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1-10¾
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1-10 7/16
Bank Bills, 6 " "	1-10 5/8 to 11/16
Credits and Clean House Paper, 6 months' sight	1-10¾
Document Bills, 6 months' sight,	1-10 7/8

STOCKS AND SHARES.

There is a fairly good feeling in this department, but busines has not been extensive, owing in a great measure to the firmness of holders of stock.

Government Securities have been rather flat, and meet with but few buyers. Some business was done in Fours at 103, a day or two ago, but that has been rather above the regular market value. To-day's values are:—

4 per cent.	102¾
4½ do.	103½ to ¾
5½ do.	109½ to ¾

The prices in London show a fresh advance in the two lower priced descriptions, both of which are firm; but Five-and-a-Half's are weak. The prices there now stand for:—

4 per cents	95¼
4½ do.	96¼
5½ do.	101¾

Bank Shares have been somewhat dull, and Bengal's cannot be quoted better than 1 435 to 1,440. National's have been placed at 117 and 118, and Bank of London's at 189. Agra's continue at the previous quotation of 90.

Tea Shares are generally steady, but not very animated. Central Cachar's have brought 152, and are in some request; and Singell's have been sold at last week's prices of 148. Among other sales are New Falloodi's at 111, early in the week, but to-day they have been done at 120. Bishnauth contributories at 88, Dessai and Parbutia's at 122, Kelacherra's at 118 to 119-8-0, Lower Assams at 43, Soom's at 85, Durrung's at 91, East India's, first at 87, and latterly at 84, though still quoted 85 to 86, Colonial's at 107, Mothola's at 8 premium, and Kurseong and Darjeeling contributories, for forward delivery, at the very low price of 100, although the cash price still remains at 103 to 104, and shares are not readily met with. So far as known, there is no reason why this stock should have gone back as it has lately done.

Spinning Mill Shares continue in great favour, and there has been quite a run on Barnagore's, carrying the ex-dividend price yesterday up to 147, but to-day they are rather weaker. Calcutta Jute have gone up to 370 cash, Fort Glosser's, fully paid, to 113, and contributories to 95 Budge-Budge new shares have brought 7 premium, the old remaining at 27 to 28 premium, with privilege of the new. Howrah Cotton have been sold at 124½ to 125, Oriental Jute at 11 premium, and Howrah Jute at par, although 1 premium is generally asked for the latter.

Coal Shares keep very firm, and Bengal's are no longer obtainable at 1,460. No business has been reported this week, holders asking too great an advance to be readily conceded. There have been sales in Beerbheom's at 111 for the original issue, and at 108 for the new; also in Ranegunge's at 112. Equitable's are lower, cash sales being marked at 275 and 277½.

Miscellaneous Shares.—There has been some little business in Press Scrip; Bengal Jute at 253½, and Calcutta Hydraulic at 113 and 115, though the price of the latter is still called 118 to 119. India General Steam are quoted 515 to 520

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP RAJPOOT, 1,244 tons, Captain J. P. Andrew, will sail to-day in ballast for Calcutta.

THE SHIP ANTEIM, 992 tons, Captain W Pendergast, will sail to-day for Kurrachee in ballast.

THE BARQUE MERCIA, 347 tons, Captain G. Gibson, will sail to-day for Mauritius, with a general cargo and twenty-six deck passengers.

THE S.S. KONG SVEREE, 1,551 tons, Captain S Kuhnle, which arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from London (October 14th) calling at Port Said, via the Canal, brought the cargo of 824 tons coals, and many other packages of merchandize. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ewart, Latham and Co.

H. M. S. DALHOUSIE, 1,066 tons, Captain H. W. Warner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (November 14th), with Commissariat Stores, and the following officers and details:—Major and Mrs. Worsley, Lieut. H. Brackenbury, Lieut. H. Maclaine, and Surgeon H. Stannard, of B/5th Royal Artillery, Captain and Mrs. G. W. Wood, and two children of the 56th Regiment. 186 men, 26 women, 67 children, and 30 native details, of B/18th Royal Artillery and 56th Regiment.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s S.S. THIBET, 1,671 tons, Captain C H Eastley, sailed yesterday for China, &c, with China Mail, and the following passengers:—For Galle—Mr. H. B. Jeejeebhoy and servant, Mr. F. B. Jeejeebhoy, Mr. D. B. Jeejeebhoy and F. B. Jeejeebhoy. For Hongkong—Mr. J. S. Ebnore. For Singapore—Revd. J. P. Sant Annado Conta. She carried the following cargo:—1,750½ chests opium, 91½ cwts. sharkfins, 27 cwts. fishmaws, 1,998½ cwts. red raisin, 13 cases peacock feathers, and 42½ cwts soomada stones.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	H. M. S. Dalhousie.	Warner	Kurrachee, Nov 14

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Richmond	Stanbury	Galle.
	Thibet (s)	Eastley	China, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship Rajpoot, Andrew, to Calcutta.
Barque Mercia, Gibson, to Mauritius.
Ship Antrim, Pendergast, to Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Malda, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Punjaub, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Barque St. Salins, to Mauritius.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.		
12	Socotra(s)	Calcutta & N. Ports.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 17.

FROM LONDON.

Strathclyde s, 27 cases sherry and 20 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Lorne s, 20 casks yellow sucsni-, H F Soares and Co; 26 cases cognac, 12 cases whiskey, and 10 cases rum, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Pykin s, 68 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Cathay s, 12 cases soap, and 7 cases candles, Hajee Esmail Hajee Noormahomed.
Thibet s, 25 kegs red lead, Rustomjee Sorabjee and Co; 200 kegs red lead, Hajee Esmail Jaitha's sons.
Zambesi s, 38 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Teviot s, 9 casks paint, and 250 drums linseed oil, Heptoola Allibhoy and Co; 190 casks pale ale, Jemsetjee Nowrojee; 223 cases window glass, Abdoolbhy Noorbhoy; 25 bales paper, Hajee Joonus Hajee Essac; 182 cases paper, Volkart Brothers.
Rajpoot, 125 casks pale ale, Jemsetjee Nowrojee; 317 boxes window glass, Ebrahjee Noorbhoy; 33 casks porter, and 149 casks beer, Nusserwanjee Aspundarjee; 2 cases pale ale, L Narayen and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Dido s, 2 cases dye, V Tribhowan; 7 cases dye, C Tullokchund.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arethusa s, 75 cases brandy, C Bouneviaile and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Mutual s, 200 cwts bones, Nathu Easu; 75 bales hemp, Jetha Purshotum; 180 cwts coir fiber, and 223 cwts coir yarn, Dossabhoy Framjee and Co; 25 bales wool, Purshotum K Sonjee; 76 bales cotton, Esharam Bhojewandass; 168 bales cotton, Hirjee Nugee and Co; 100 bales cotton, Graves Cotton and Co; 1 bale wool, Ruzabally Alimza; 50 bales wool, Dewjee Gowindjee; 125 bales hemp, Kh tow Mathoora.
Peruse s, 1,500 cwts wet date, Stearn Robert and Co; 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 71 bales cotton, M A Tyabjee; 200 bales cotton, Sewram Khoosalchund; 50 bales wool, Khimjee Lukmidass and Co; 38 bales cotton, Nundram Moolchund.

FOR LONDON.

Cathay s, 30 cases cardamoms, Hajee Mee ha C sum; 57 cwts deer horns Fazel Mahomed Dama; 55 cwts deer horns, 18 cases fishmaws, and 7 cwts hoofs tips, Marcellybhoy Dama; 242 cwts gall, Nur ey Khuttow; 9,600 cwts linseed, Ewart Latham and Co; 11 cases benjamin, Shamjee Narronjee.

FOR NEW YORK.

Bestaux, 2,202 cwts linseed, Finlay Scott and Co.
Mont Video, 2,250 cwts linseed, Nursey Kessowjee and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Dido s, 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Dido s, 20 pots rose oil, Syed Hasson Bagdadee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Dido s, 175 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Thibet s, 5 chests opium, Tarachund Luchmindram; 27 chests opium, Tata & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Thibet s, 7 chests opium, Hunmuntraw Hardewdass; 12 chests opium, Tarachund Luckmendr n.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

In modification of G G O No. 1009, dated the 23rd October 1868, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to decide that soldiers electing to proceed to any of the British colonies on discharge may be allowed to embark from either of the Presidency towns as may be most convenient.

ARRIVALS—NOVEMBER 15.

Lamb, Ins Vet Surg, on duty, from Poona.

NOVEMBER 16.

Foote, Lieut, Royal Artillery, from Madras.
Simpson, Captain, 28th Regt N I, on Med Cert, from Rajcote.
Adye, Lieut Col, Madras 2nd Infantry, on sick leave, from Jalna.

NOVEMBER 17.

Mackenzie, Captain, Bengal A-19th R A, on duty, from Agra.

DEPARTURES—NOVEMBER 17.

Tingcombe, Captain, Bengal 72nd Highlanders, on duty, to Peshawar.
Bernard, Lieut, Madras 44th Regt, on duty, to Kamptee.
Thomson, Lieut & Adjt, Bengal 36th Regt N I, to rejoin, to Agra.
Hunt, Quarter Master, Bengal 2-19th Regt, to rejoin, to Allahabad.
Munnie, Staff Major, Staff Surg Poona, to rejoin, to Poona.
Stevens, Captain, Madras 3rd Light Cavalry, to rejoin, to Jubbulpore.
Graham, Captain, Madras 36th Lancers, to rejoin, to Secunderabad.
Hay, Lieut, Poona Horse, to rejoin, to Sergor.
Munro, Sub Lieut, Madras 48th Foot, to join, to Bellary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Nov. 14.)

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

Leave on medical certificate for fifteen months and fifteen days' subsidiary leave from the 4th Oct is granted to Mr W F Pettigrew, Asst Surveyor, 2nd grade.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Mr J B N Hennessey, Depy Supt, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from 10th instant.

Mr Charles Norman is appointed an Asst Surveyor of the 4th grade, with effect from 12th Oct last.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr C H Reynolds, an Asst Supt of the 1st grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months, with effect from the forenoon of the 3rd Nov 1874.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—Military Works.

With the approval of the Govt of India, P W Dept, Lieut A E Ward, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is appointed to the charge of the Chanda Road Division, during the absence of Lieut G Hilderbrand, R E, Ex Engr, 4th grade, on privilege leave from 1st Sept 1874.

Lieut S C Turner, Exe Engr, 4th grade, joined the 3rd Circle of Military Works on the 25th Oct and is posted to the Meerut Division, which he joined on the 2nd Nov 1874.

Capt C A Sim, R E, Ex Engr, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival at Chukrata on the 24th Oct 1874, and took over charge of the 2nd Chukrata Division, Military Works, from Lieut and local Capt W F Richardson, R E, on the 26th idem.

Lieut G Hildebrand, R E, having resumed charge of the Chukrata Road Division on the 23rd Oct 1874, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted to him is cancelled.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

Mr W C Hennessey, Ex Engr, 4th grade, and Mr H Luckstedt, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, Delhi District, Rajputana State Railway, are transferred to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

HOLKAR (STATE) RAILWAY

Mr A Leat, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, transferred from the Nizam's State Railway to the Holkar State Railway, reported his arrival at Mortukka on the 28th Oct 1874.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

Mr J W Christison, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Multan Division, is granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from the date he may avail himself of it.

Mr H L Monk, Ex Engr, 4th grade, transferred to this line, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the 3rd instant and is posted to the Sutlej Bridge Division.

Mr W G T Shaw, Asst Engr, 1st grade, reported his return from leave on the 26th ultimo, and is posted to the Sutlej Bridge Division.

PUNJAB NORTHERN (STATE) RAILWAY.

Lieut B Scott, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, reported his arrival at Lahore on the 26th Oct 1874, and is posted to the "Chenab and Jhelum" Division of the Survey Circle, which division he joined on the forenoon of the 31st idem.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Surveys—Capt M W Campbell, R E, Depy Supt, 3rd grade, having returned from furlough, Capt A Baird, R E, Offg Depy Supt, 3rd grade, will officiate as Assistant Supt, 1st grade, and Mr E C Ryall, offg in the 1st grade of Asst Supt, will officiate in the 2nd grade, with effect from the 3rd Sept.

The services of Capt H Trotter, R E, Depy Supt, 3rd grade, having been replaced at the disposal of the Survey Dept on the 1st Oct, Mr W H Cole, A, Offg Depy Supt, 3rd grade, will revert to the 1st grade of Asst Supt, and Lieut H J Harman, R E, offg in the 2nd grade of Asst Supt, will officiate in the 2nd grade, with effect from the 1st Oct.

Capt M W Rogers, R E, Asst Supt, 1st grade, having returned from furlough on the 28th Oct, will officiate as Depy Supt, 3rd grade, Capt J Hill, R E, Offg Depy Supt, 3rd grade, will revert to the 1st grade of Asst Supt, Mr W G Beverley, offg in the 1st grade of Asst Supts, will revert to the 2nd grade, and Lieut J E Gibbs, offg in the 2nd grade of Asst Supt, will revert to the 3rd grade, with effect from the 28th Oct.

Capt J R M Cullagh, R E, Asst Supt, 2nd grade, having returned from furlough on the 28th Oct, will officiate as Asst Supt, 1st grade, Mr J Medhurst, offg in the 1st grade of Asst Supt, will revert to the 2nd grade, and Lieut St G C Gore, R E, offg in the 2nd grade of Asst Supt, will revert to the 3rd grade, with effect from the 28th Oct.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Subsidiary leave for fifteen days, preparatory to furlough, is granted to Col Sir Lewis Pelly, K C S I, Agent to the Govr Genl for the States of Rajpootana, from the 13 instant.

Mr A G Lyall, C S, is appointed to officiate as Resident of the 1st class, and as Agent to the Govr Genl for Rajpootana and Chief Comr of Ajmere, during the absence of Col Sir L Pelly, K C S I, or until further orders.

Lieut T Hope, Offg Political Asst of the 3rd class, and 3rd Asst to the Govr Genl's Agent in Central India, has passed with great credit the examination prescribed for Officers employed in the Political Department.

Lieut A Mackay, 5th Lancers, to officiate as 2nd Squadn Subn of the 1st Regt of Central India Horse, with effect from the 10th Sept. 1874.

The following order issued by the Comdt of the Erinpoorah Irregular Force, dated the 14th Sept last, is confirmed:—

Lieut C E Wheeler is revested in his substantive appointment of Adjt, and perform the duties of 2nd-in-Comd and Squadn Officer in addition to his duties as Adjt, taking over charge of the Adjt's and Station Staff offices from Lieut G E Yate.

Lieut A C Talbot, Political Asst of the 3rd Class, to officiate as an Attache in the Foreign Dept, vice Mr F C Dauke, with effect from the 16th current.

The under-mentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India:—

Lieut Cathcart Dempster, of the 106th Foot, 2nd Wing Subn 4th Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—9th July 1873.

The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lieut Colin Campbell Comdg Charles Francis Grant Lamb, B S C, Comdt, 11th N I,—for two years.

The services of Maj G S Hills, R E, are placed at the disposal of the P W Dept

The under-mentioned Officer, who has been permitted to exchange with Lieut J C MacGregor, R E, reported his arrival on the date specified.

Lieut H P Leach, R E, date of arrival at Bombay, 14th Oct 1874.

The under-mentioned Officer is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency:—

Maj Barnard Hughes Preston, M S C.

The services of Surgn Maj T P Wright, of the Medical Dept, late Civil Surgn of Narsinhpur, are replaced at the disposal of H E the Commander-in-Chief.

The services of Surgn A R Williams, M D, of the Medical Dept, late Additional Civil Surgn of Thibet, are placed at the disposal of H E the Commander-in-Chief.

The under-mentioned Officer of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed seven years' service is promoted to the rank of Capt, from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieut Basil Henry S cpen Gower,—7th Sept 1874.

His Excellency the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Punjab Frontier Force.

3rd Punjab Cavalry.

Capt R B Lockwood, 1st Squadn Subn, to be 3rd Squadn Officer, vice Capt F A Bertie, retired.

Lieut J Davidson, 2nd Squadn Subn, to be 1st Squadn Subn, vice Capt R B Lockwood.

Lieut C G Egerton, 3rd Squadn Subn, 4th Punjab Cavalry, and Offg 3rd Squadn officer, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, to be 2nd Squadn Subn, vice Lieut J Davidson.

4th Sikh Infantry.

Capt L C de L Daniell, 1st Wing Subn, to officiate as 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer during the period Capt A FitzHugh may officiate as Comdt of the 2nd Punjab Infantry, or until further orders.

H E the Govr Genl of India has been pleased to make the following appointment in the Governor Genl's Body Guard.

Capt H F Peacock, R A, 2nd in Comd and Offg Comdt, to be Comdt, vice Lieut-Col (Bt Col) G Delane, retired.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Maj J M McNeill, R E, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Bengal, is transferred to Rajpootana and invested with the powers of a Supt of Works in Ajmere and Mhairwara, during the absence of Lieut Col J M Williams on leave to Europe, or until further orders.

Maj Neill received charge of the office from Col Williams on the 16th Oct 1874.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to direct the following changes in the Accounts Branch of the P W Dept:—

Lieut J S Biscoe,—from Asst Controller, 1st grade, to Depy Controller.

Mr F Morrison,—from Asst Controller, 1st grade, to Depy Contro ler.

Mr A Wilson,—Acct, 3rd grade, to be Asst Controller, 3rd grade.

Capt A G Begbie, R E, Offg Depy Controller, to be Depy Controller, and posted to Bengal.

Capt H R Le M Carey, Offg Asst Controller, to be Asst Controller, 1st grade, and posted to Punjab.

Mr J Macpherson to be Asst Controller, 2nd grade, on probation, and posted to the office of the Acct Genl P W Dept.

Mr S Brock, Controller of P W Accounts, Madras (on leave), to be Controller in Central India, with rank of Controller, 2nd class, 1st grade.

Mr W R Newman, Controller of P W Accounts in Central India to be Asst Acct Genl P W Dept.

Mr T Moss, Asst Acct Genl, to be Controller of P W Accounts Madras.

Mr W A Billings, Depy Controller, Bengal, to be Depy Controller, Indus Valley State Railway, but to continue to officiate Controller, Central India, vice Brock.

Lieut J S Biscoe, from Asst Controller, Bengal, to be Depy Controller, Indus Valley State Railway.

Mr F Morrison, from Asst Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Punjab, to be Depy Controller, Rajpootana State Railway, but to continue to officiate as Asst Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bengal, until further orders.

Mr J Douglas, Asst Controller, Punjab, to be Asst Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore.

Mr E Lund, Probationary Acct, 4th grade, Military Works Branch, is confirmed in his appointment, with effect from the 1st Aug 1874.

Mr J O Shore, Probationary Acct, 4th grade, Indus Valley State Railway, having absented himself from duty since the 2nd Oct 1874, is struck off the list of Accountants in the P W Dept from that date.

Mr L Ward, Acct, 2nd grade, Hyderabad, is appointed to officiate as Asst Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay.

Maj J Browne, R E, Ex Engr 1st grade, is transferred from the Military Works Branch to the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, and invested with the powers of a Supt of Works for the Indus Bridge Division.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Nov 14.)

Singh H G de Hall, Civil Surgn and Supt of Jail, Betul, resumed charge of his duties on the 4th instant.

Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr F A Naylor, Offg Dist Supt of Police, Chanda, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Maj J L Loch, Depy Comr, the following alterations are made in the Commission, with effect from the date on which Maj Loch assumes charge of the Saugor District:—

Mr F Venning, Offg Depy Comr, will act as Asst Comr, 1st class.

Capt E W C H Miller, Offg Asst Comr, 1st class, will act as Asst Comr, 2nd class.

Mr J F Goodridge, Offg Asst Comr, 2nd class, will revert to his substantive grade.

Col H D Taylor, Inspr Genl of Police, Central Provinces, rejoined from privilege leave and resumed charge of his duties from Col G G M xon, Offg Inspr Genl of Police, on the 11th instant, after noon.

Maj C B Lane Smith, Depy Comr, assumed charge of the Nagpur District from Capt J W Macdougall, Offg Depy Comr, on the 13th instant.

His Excellency the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Punjab Frontier Force.

3rd Punjab Cavalry.

Capt R B Lockwood, 1st Squadn Subn, to be 3rd Squadn Officer, vice Capt F A Bertie, retired.

Lieut J Davidson, 2nd Squadn Subn, to be 1st Squadn Subn, vice Capt R B Lockwood.

L

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE DUFFLA EXPEDITION.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

TEZPORE, 17TH NOVEMBER.

General Stafford and three steamers have arrived here, all well.

The Duffias are arming, and are reported to be determined to fight it out.

Colonel Graham has gone to Hurmutty.

THE COLLISION IN THE HOOGHLY.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAPH.)

CALCUTTA, 17TH NOVEMBER.

Further indirect though no doubt reliable information states that the two vessels were the City of Edinburgh with a general cargo from London, and the French Empire in ballast from Aden.

Three men from the latter ship were picked up by a pilot brig, and one boat's crew from the City of Edinburgh by another pilot vessel. Two more boats' crews are supposed to have got away from the sinking ships, but have not since been [illegible] explanation of the collision is offered.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, 17TH NOVEMBER.

Private Thomas Smith, the murderer of Captain John Dent Bird, (20th Hussars) was executed yesterday at Winchester, having made a full confession of his crime.

Mr. Disraeli has been re-elected Lord Rector of Glasgow University, having polled 700 votes against 500 votes polled by Mr. Emerson, the nominee of the Liberal students.

The Elections in Italy have resulted in a large Ministerial majority. Garibaldi has been returned for Rome.

THE MAILS.

The Bombay Mails of the 26th ult. were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, 16TH NOV., AFT

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed strong. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera 5¼d.

In the Manchester Market to-day there has been a good enquiry but business checked by higher prices being asked.

3 per cent. Consols, for account..... 93⅜.

5 do. French Rente, 1872..... 98½.

Bar Silver ..... 58.

The Bank of England raised its rate of discount to 5 per cent. this day.

The sum of £89,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England, destination unknown.

Arrival—Parsenee.

THE number of Candidates for Matriculation this year is 1,115. The number last year was 1,025.

MONSIEUR T. J. G. Determes, Consular Agent for France at Chittagong, resumed charge of his office on the 6th ultimo.

CAPTAIN PEACOK has been appointed Commandant of the Viceroy's Body-guard, in place of Lieutenant-Colonel G. Delane, who has retired.

HER Majesty's Government has been pleased to confirm the recognition by the Government of India of Mr. John Ebenezer Borland as Acting Vice-Consul for Denmark at Rangoon.

The total amount of the cash balances in the several Government Treasuries on the 30th September last was Rs. 12,86,69,870 as against Rs. 15,75,63,730 and Rs. 17,40,99,020 at that date in 1873 and 1872 respectively.

EIGHT sales of Bengal opium, and seven months' duty on Malwa opium have produced £5,214,450, which exceeds the estimate by £478,059. Of this excess £213,930 is on account of Bengal, and £264,129 on account of Bombay.

THE suit for damages brought by Mr. O. de G. Bertols of Mooltan against the Government, in which he claims about Rs. 36,000, is fixed for hearing before the Lahore High Court on the 28th instant before Justices Boulnois and Melvill.

THE Cabul newswriter of the *Delhi Gazette* relates that Punjshere, Gool Bahar, Purwan, Shootur Killa, Char Killa, and Koora Baugh, which places are about twelve Koss from Cabul, have suffered a great deal from the late earthquake. All the forts have fallen down, and about seven thousand men have been buried under the forts and other buildings.

THE *Indian Observer* :—There can hardly be any sufficient excuse for the detention of the Brindisi mail. People to whom time is much object neither travel nor send letters by the Southampton route, and a week's delay *en route* would have done no great harm to anybody, whereas all civilized India has been put to a fortnight's inconvenience by the non arrival of the mail—a week of fast, to be followed by a week of surfeit.

THE following droll paragraph is going the rounds of the newspapers :—"Through the efforts of Mr. A. P. Solomons, of Washington, the publishers of Webster's Dictionary have agreed to discontinue the opprobrious definition of the word 'Jew,' which in that dictionary appears with a signification appended (as a verb) 'to cheat or defraud; to swindle.'" The *Bombay Educational Record* supposes this will be followed by a deputation of shoemakers protesting against the continued insertion of the word "snob" (as a noun substantive), "an affected and pretentious person who apes gentility or effects the intimacy of noble or distinguished persons." This is a truly American idea of the functions of the lexicographer.

THE *Englishman's* weekly writer says :—"All doubt of the success of the Corinthian Theatre Company ought to be removed by the fact that it has been taken under the patronage of the Church; a well-known and popular preacher having agreed to hire it for the performance of divine service on Sundays, at the rate of seventy rupees a month. I do not know whether it is in connection with this contract between mammon and godliness that, as stated in your local of Friday, the Sunday schools of Calcutta are furnishing the nymphs and coryphées for the coming pantomime. The breadth of view displayed in these arrangements contrasts curiously with the narrowness that would not allow oratorios to be performed in the Cathedral."

THE approximate statement of gross receipts on Indian Railways for the current year shews the total amount received by guaranteed lines from the 1st January to the 20th September to be Rs. 6,35,66,108, and an increase over the receipts during the same period of last year of Rs. 1,20,19,855, divided as follows: East Indian Main line, Rs. 81,17,115; ditto Jubbulpore extension, Rs. 6,56,095; Sind, Punjab and Delhi, Rs. 18,15,012; Great Indian Peninsula, Rs. 11,67,728; Oudh and Rohilcund, Rs. 6,23,840; Eastern Bengal, Rs. 4,09,641; Bombay, Baroda and Central India, Rs. 2,08,649. The Madras line shows a falling off of Rs. 8,10,779, and the South Indian Rs. 1,67,446. The total amount received on the State lines for the period under notice was Rs. 5,93,260 being Rs. 3,67,210 in excess of last year for the same period.

WE (*Pioneer*) fear it is too true that three of the piers of the bridge over the Chenab have disappeared—an accident which must delay its completion for a long period. We believe, nevertheless, that an effort was made to turn the costly experience purchased by the failure of the Sutlej Bridge some few years ago to full account in the present work; for in this later bridge treble wells, and shafts 80 feet deep, were substituted for single wells and excavations of only half that depth, in the earlier one. We seem to be still only in process of accumulating knowledge with regard to the extent of the strain which certain classes of construction in this country may be called upon to encounter. Perhaps the convulsions of nature in some of her wildest moods may always prove too strong for them; or is it that we can secure immunity from all risks, but only by an outlay compared with which the cost of an occasional catastrophe will be a fitting alternative?

THE Agricultural Department remarks on the state of the season and prospects of the crops, for the week ending the 12th instant, as follows :—There has been general rain in the south of Madras, and a slight fall in the north; reports continue favourable. No change is reported from Bombay or Sindh. No rain has fallen in the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, or the Punjab, where prospects continue favourable. In the Central Provinces and Berar no change has occurred since last week. The condition of the crops is satisfactory in Rajpootana and Central India. Reports are good from Mysore, Nepal and British Burmah. In Bengal the state and prospects of the rice crop continue to be favourable. The damage done by the late heavy rains will be less than was anticipated, except in limited tracts in a very few districts. On the other hand, they have been of great benefit to the late transplanted rice. Reaping of the advanced rice crop has already commenced in places. The sowings of the cold weather crops are progressing favourably.

THE *Madras Mail* writes :—We are glad to hear that there is a prospect of an early resumption of ordinary traffic on the North-West Line, and that arrangements will soon be complete for transporting Bellary cotton and other heavy goods across the unbridged rivers. Curiously enough, the most serious obstacle to the resumption of through traffic is not at the bridges, but on portions of low lying line which have been most seriously injured by the floods. Most of the rivers can now be easily forded, so that there is no insuperable obstacle to transporting mails or other goods across them, so long as the requisite appliances in the shape of boats and rafts are available. Fortunately between the different breaks, with the exception of the short one between the Pennair and the Chattravutty, the Railway Company have engines and carriages in daily use; and it is expected that a small engine will be got across the Pennair to-day. (Friday.) The steam horse will therefore soon be at work again over the whole line. As regards the bridges, we believe that no attempts will be made to repair them until what is known as the "second burst" of our monsoon has fallen. The irrigation tanks being every where full, there is a fear that if the remaining portion of our monsoon rains comes with the same rush that the first portion did, we may have yet another disastrous flood in the Cuddapah district. With such a contingency in view, no work of a permanent character can be safely undertaken at the bridges.

THE following is the account of the meeting between Shere Ali and his son Yakoob Khan, furnished by that highly imaginative writer who purveys Cabul news for the *Delhi Gazette*, and, in all likelihood, drawn from the same prolific source which has furnished the oft-repeated rumours of battle and strife so freely supplied by this writer. He says that on November 1st Syud Noor Mohamed Shah attended the Durbar and informed the Ameer that Sirdar Mohamed Yakoob Khan, accompanied by Usmutoola Khan and Ursulla Khan, Guilzaees, would arrive in Cabul the following morning. The Ameer was quite pleased and ordered Sirdar Mohamed Ibrahim Khan to go out with a number of Sirdars and Khans early in the morning to receive Yakoob Khan. Accordingly, Sirdar Mohamed Ibrahim Khan, with the Cabool chiefs and Sirdars, rode to the Killa Quazee, and there received his brother, Sirdar Mohamed Yakoob Khan. Thence a grand procession proceeded towards the city. Sirdar Yakoob Khan, having thrown a turban over his neck, which is a sign of homage, went direct to the Ameer, and threw himself at His Highness's feet. After offering the prescribed obeisance, His Highness assured him, raised him up, and made him sit down by him. Sirdar Yakoob Khan remained with the Ameer for several hours in converse, after which His Highness desired him to go to the Seraglio. Yakoob Khan then waited on his mother to pay his respects. The following night the Ameer called Sirdar Yakoob Khan to his room, and had a talk with him till a late hour. With the exception of the mother of Sirdar Ubdoola Jan, no one was allowed to be present. It is reported that, at the request of Sirdar Yakoob Khan, the Ameer has agreed to recommence the allowances of certain Sirdars and Khans. It is also reported that the Ameer is thinking of going to Jellalabad.

A KANGRA correspondent of the Lahore paper says that the Palampore Fair has his year gone off with great eclat. The following is extracted from his letter :—On the 4th Sir Douglas Forsyth came in, and was received with a salute of 11 guns by the Rajah of Mundi, who had sent over 2 guns for the occasion. Colonel Coxe, the Commissioner, who has done all in his power to promote the success of the Fair, is also here, and, to his well known hospitality, the large English community who have come out for the occasion, as also the Planters from the gardens about, are much indebted for the pleasant week all seem to have passed. On Saturday a durbar was held, at which the native Rajahs and Chiefs were received by Colonel Coxe. On Tuesday (10th) the Planters of the district met, and proposed to form an Association and build a Planters' Hall at Palampore. It is only necessary to point out that, before proceeding to tiffin, some four thousand rupees were subscribed towards the funds of the Association, to shew how thoroughly the proposal was approved of, and it is hoped that an equal sum will be subscribed by the Directors of Companies, whose Managers had no authority to act without instructions. Sir D. Forsyth, Colonel Hawes and the Revd. J. Hobking (though not planters) putting down their names for respectively the sums of Rs. 1,000, 500 and 1,00 as their subscriptions. A dinner was given by the Planters to Sir D. Forsyth and other guests, and as for Colonel Coxe, the popular Commissioner, there was no end to his hospitality, and great regret was expressed by all present at the fact that this was his last appearance in the Valley as Commissioner. The Yarkundi traders were not very strongly represented at the Fair, as snow and other difficulties had prevented the greater part of them from arriving in time; but it is hoped that the present difficulties will be removed by the time the next Fair comes round.

WANTED, A BAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I noticed a letter in your columns some days ago, expressing a hope that the splendid band of the Queen's Royals now at Nuggur might be stationed here during "our season." To-day there is another letter from one of your correspondents on the same subject—also a paragraph announcing the arrival amongst us of H. E. the Governor—so that our season may be said to have fairly commenced. The want of a band is now therefore more urgently apparent than ever, and I am sure I carry with me the voice of the public when I venture, through your columns, to ask the military authorities kindly to arrange about the *immediate* transfer of the Head-quarters and Band of the Queen's from Nuggur to Bombay, instead of delaying the move to the early part of next year. The Colonel and Officers of the Regiment may count on the warmest of welcomes, and the sooner they are amongst us the warmer it will be.

18th November. VOX POPULI.

PEOPLE who object to elaborate weddings should go to Iowa, where a marriage was recently celebrated with the following brief ceremony. The happy pair were told to join their right hands, and then asked, "do you want one another?" Both replied "Yes." "Well, then, have one another;" and they had.

DESTRUCTION OF WHITE ANTS.—It may not be generally known that common kerosine oil is a good preventative against the ravages of white ants. A little of this oil rubbed on that portion of the furniture that stands against the walls, or on the bottoms of boxes, is a sure remedy to get rid of these destructive insects. The oil will retain its smell to a slight degree for three or four days, after which it will die away, and the part of the furniture that has been rubbed with the oil will be safe against white ants for two or three years.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

MATHERAN, 16TH NOVEMBER.

In the absence of your special correspondent, I send you a few items of news from this charming retreat, which I trust will not prove unacceptable to your readers. Of course I must begin about the weather; at present it is delightful, the thermometer standing in the early morning as low as 66 o. and 74 o. in the shade at mid-day. The great storm of Saturday the 7th instant has greatly cooled the air, which for a few days previously had been oppressively hot. It was the heaviest storm known for years at this season; it began almost immediately after the Bombay train had arrived at Narel, inaugurated by a terrific clap of thunder, followed by vivid flashes of lightning, and then the rain came down in torrents for three hours. Pleasure seekers from Bombay (numbering I believe about 40) who rode up on that memorable evening, will not soon forget the drenching they received. There is at all times a certain amount of danger attending the journey up at dusk, but add to this the stubborn propensities of some of the tats, the miserable saddles attached by more miserably rotten girths, and still worse bridles, and, worst of all, the wretched state of the roads, all this tended to mar the enjoyment of a trip up here, to a very great extent, so much so as to render the Hill unpopular, as a desirable sanitarium. This state of things calls for immediate remedy, and I feel sure that this point will be received by our new Superintendent in the same good spirit in which it is given.

By the way, the roads here appear to be constructed on some novel principle, the centre being considerably lower than the sides, and therefore convertible at a moment's notice into large drains, or water courses. We have been somewhat puzzled to find out the utility of a narrow embankment, which has been thrown up in the centre of many parts of the road—the general impression seems to be, that it is intended as a sort of fortification. Some attempts I notice have been made to drain the roads by side gutters, but that they are a complete failure may be testified by all those who had the pleasure of wading, for seven miles, through artificial rivers on the night of the storm.

Although a great number have returned to Bombay after the holidays, there are many residents still left, among them a goodly sprinkling of the fair sex, many of whom may be seen daily enjoying their morning canter "with golden locks wild tossing in the wind."

A number of bungalows are still unoccupied, so that there is plenty of room for more visitors. Our pretty little church, presided over by the Rev. Mr. Polehampton, has been, I am pleased to see, crowded to suffocation the last few Sundays. Our respected Padre gave out yesterday that no further service will be held until further notice.

The only news of importance is the retirement of our present Superintendent, Dr. Simpson, who hands over charge to Dr. Niven, almost immediately. During his three years tenure of office, he has introduced several improvements on the hill, the principal one being the opening of the Matheran Library, a great desideratum. It contains a very well assorted collection of popular works. The monthly subscription of Rupees 5 is, however, considered rather too high. We have also a Badminton Court, besides our Croquet Ground, both of which are well patronized, and last, though not least, we are indebted to Dr. Simpson for the discovery of a new view, which he has misnamed Landscape point. Our local punster, who made an attempt to be facetious, was heard to remark that he thought the worthy Doctor had gained no point by the discovery.

Rumour had it that a farewell memorial was to be presented to our retiring Doctor by the native tradespeople (tat-wallas included), to all of whom he has endeared himself by his fatherly protection of their interests; but there is no actual foundation for this report. Writing of trades-people reminds me, that this place is open to many more improvements, which it is to be hoped the new incumbent will give his early attention to, I mean in the matter of good and wholesome supplies of every description, and a revised *nerrick*, which does not appear to have been touched for three years. The said *nerrick* ought to include the wages of all manner of workmen, such as carpenters, masons, rattan-wallas, glaziers, chuppermen, dobies, beesties, sweepers, &c. &c., and thereby prevent extortion, to which there has been no limit for some time past, and certainly little or no redress. This is the general opinion here at present, and also that matters would be improved if the present Assistant were changed.

I am sorry to record an accident that occurred to a lady a short time since. Whilst riding round Chowk Point, her horse became restive and she was thrown violently to the ground; although much shaken, she is, I am glad to say, rapidly recovering from the shock.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, 13TH NOVEMBER.

SOCIETY has been enlivened by the advent of His Excellency Sir Frederick Haines, who arrived on 10th instant accompanied by Her Ladyship, for whose special delectation "Julia's Wedding" in the theatrical line and other little domestic amusements are to be provided. Sir R. Meade has also returned from a tour of inspection, whilst Mr. Gordon, Judical Commissioner, has left for Hassan and district to inaugurate the establishment of a new police system, not before it is wanted, for instances of murder and other serious crimes of like nature are by no means rare amongst the villagers of Mysore province.

The promoters of the amalgamation of "races" scheme will be delighted to hear of a marriage which took place on the 9th instant at the "District Registrar's Office" between an Anglo European-lady "Agnes Edith Bentinck" daughter of late Rev. Charles Barclay; and a Mahomedan gentleman by name "Mahomed Hoosain Ali Sultan Bunki Nabob"; Jagheerdar of Hurlur, &c. a rather good looking and *wealthy parti* of advanced ideas.

The celebrated Californian Evangelist, Rev. C. Taylor, has departed for Secunderabad, to the regret of many enthusiastic ladies upon whom his teachings had made a deep impression; a considerable number of them going to the Railway Station to take a last fond look of their beloved pastor; who, however, did not leave without seeing a suitable provision made for the spiritual wants of his flock, in the person of Mr. Shaw, who now conducts prayer meetings, &c., as usual.

The break in the railway (South West line) has been temporarily repaired, and trains have run through to Madras for several days past; the break on the North West line does not appear to be so easily bridged over, as through communication is not yet properly restored, and we still get our mails, &c., via Bellary; the damage done by the late inundation can be best calculated from the "official" (Engineer's) report published in all the Madras papers. In a former letter, I think I mentioned about some necessary precautions, taken during the heavy rains, to preserve the railway in the vicinity of the Oossacotta tank; this enormous reservoir, some 38 miles in circumference, is now it appears virtually dry, so far as regards the supply of water required for the irrigation of a large tract of country. What consequences may ensue, it is rather difficult to determine; the alternative of breaching this tank was resorted to, in order to save at least six miles of railway,—time alone will show which is the greatest loss. The damage done to standing crops is much less than was expected, and from many outlying places favourable reports of the coming out-turn have been received. The weather has become settled, in fact for some days has been quite delightful, fine cool nights and dewy mornings with delicious breezes; and sportsmen are beginning to take short trips, several good bags of snipe and other small game being reported.

One great fault of the Madras Railway authorities requires publication; it is "the carrying of sick and diseased natives" with an utter disregard of the comfort and well-being of other passengers. There appears to exist a great fancy amongst the poorer natives to make pilgrimages when unwell, or to come to Bangalore for advice. A few evenings ago the train from Jollarpett brought in an old man, suffering from leg sores or something of the sort, and *actually in a state of mortification*; his attendants who lifted him from the carriage said "he was brought here to die;" and, much as the miserable man was to be pitied, his appearance was simply disgusting; worse still, the stench from his body was so abominable as to defy description, and, although carbolic acid was freely used, the part of the platform where he rested was unapproachable an hour afterwards. Now Railway officials should have some regard for the safety of their passengers, even if they ignore all claims to comfort, there should surely be some preventive against the spread of contagious diseases; but there does not seem to be the slightest precaution exercised; or any human being in the state quoted above would be refused admittance even to the station compound. At the same time in justice to the Bangalore officials (Railway) it must be added that *they do* refuse to receive such passengers, but are powerless to prevent their receipt from other places on the line whence they are sent here.

Sub-Lieuts. Tanner and Bodham (44th and 21st Regiments), who both came to grief whilst going through a course of garrison instruction in this station, are to be brought to trial by court-martial, although pretty strong efforts have been made on their behalf, apparently without effect!

The "Eurasian Question" is causing a good deal of stir here lately. An influential meeting was held on Wednesday with Col. Pearse, Commissioner of the Division, presiding; and it was resolved to *endeavour* to "establish Industrial Schools;" and to "open out agricultural pursuits" for and to get men enlisted from the Eurasian community, and to open a subscription list on their behalf; all very sensible resolutions, especially the two last.

BOMBAY.

ROTTEN ROOF.—On Monday last, the roof of a house in Pinjrapole fell in, but none of the occupants were in any way injured.

ARRIVAL OF H. E THE GOVERNOR.—A salute of seventeen guns will be fired at sunrise this morning in honour of H. E. the Governor's return to the Presidency.

THIEVES AT BYCULLA.—A lady residing in the bungalow of the Revd. Mr. Ledgard at New Foras Road, Byculla, yesterday reported to the Police the theft of a gold watch of the value of Rs. 120 and a purse containing Rs. 75, abstracted from her room during the previous night.

THE SEVENTH COMMANDMENT.—Mabrook Bukeet, a tindal on board the P. and O. s.s. Indus obtained a warrant on Monday last for the arrest of one Mabrook Sangoon, charged with enticing away Huz Jama and Sultana, two of the complainant's wives, and with the theft of certain articles of jewellery and cash of the value of Rs. 135.

A RAILWAY CASE.—Hunaraj Dewcurn sued the G. I. P. Railway Co. in the Small Causes Court yesterday for damage done to his goods while in transit from Pri to Bombay. The Company denied negligence, and the Judge, after hearing the evidence of the plaintiff, non-suited him. Mr. Lee Warner, of the firm of Hearn and Cleveland, appeared on behalf of the Company.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this Dispensary during the last month was 2,485, of these 760 were new admissions, consisting of 307 Hindoos, 297 Mussulmans, 132 Parsees, 23 Christians, and 1 of other castes. The daily average attendance being 80·16. The following prevailing diseases were registered, viz., intermittent fevers, catarrh, and bronchitis.

LOST, STOLEN OR STRAYED.—A resident in Baboo Serang Street, named Moola Abdoolla, yesterday reported to the Police the disappearance of two young brothers of his aged 6 and 10 years respectively. The former, it appears, has been missing for the last five days, and the latter who was yesterday sent in search of his younger brother has also mysteriously disappeared. A battaki will be beaten and a search instituted by the police.

ENTERTAINMENT AT MORLEY HALL.—The coloured Opera troupe of the 6th Brigade Royal Artillery gave their first entertainment last night at Morley Hall. There were fourteen amateurs. The attendance was very large, and the manner in which the songs and music rendered were shewed that great pains had been bestowed in the getting up of the affair. To-night is the Staff night, and if one can judge from last night's success, a bumper house may well be anticipated.

THE BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients treated during the last month at the head branch of this institution, Dhobie Talao, was 4,662, of these 1,502 were new admissions, consisting of 634 Hindoos, 528 Parsees, 241 Mussulmans, 86 Christians, and 13 of other castes. The daily average attendance being 172·65. The following prevailing diseases were registered, viz :—intermittent and remittent fevers 554; diseases of the stomach and bowels, including diarrhœa and dysentry 245; diseases of the air-passages 241; cattarrh 74; whooping-cough 11; mumps 11; measles 6; and cholera 1.

THE STABBING CASE AT THE COLABA HOSPITAL.—On the 26th October last, two of the warders attached to the Royal Artillery Hospital at Colaba ended a drunked bout with stabbing. One of them was wounded in the abdomen and had to be sent to Hospital. The case came on for investigation before Mr. Cooper yesterday at the Fort Police Court. The evidence for the prosecution shewed that the prisoner was in liquor at the time, and was engaged in a dispute with the prosecutor's mother, when the latter interfered. The result of his interference was a stab from a penknife by the hand of the accused. The apothecary of the Hospital spoke to the fact of his having dressed the wound, and also deposed to the intemperance of the prisoner at intervals. In other respects, the apothecary had a good opinion of the accused. The defence was, that there was a general row, and the prisoner who was mending one of his shoes with the knife in question was unfortunately thrown down, and the prosecutor falling on him had been wounded.

His Worship thought that a clear case had been made out against the accused, but in consideration of the unsober state of all parties at the time, as well as the good character given of the accused by the apothecary, he passed a lenient sentence of one month's rigorous imprisonment.

FRAUDS IN THE MARKET ESTABLISHMENTS.

EXPLANATIONS AT THE TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the meeting of the Bombay Town Council held yesterday, the chairman, before commencing with the business, said the Municipal Commissioner had to make an important statement regarding the Markets. The Municipal Commissioner said: I think it desirable to inform the Town Council of what has occurred lately with reference to the markets and slaughter-houses. I may mention that since I have been in charge of the Municipality, I have had considerable reason to question the integrity of some of the persons employed in the markets. I had received complaints to a considerable extent regarding corruption and extortion practised in the markets. I made many inquiries before I went home without any result. I received several petitions and allegations in the matter, which I referred to Mr. Higgins for report, but could make nothing of them. After my return to this country, a gentleman of my acquaintance, a Portuguese—not employed in this office—called upon me at my house and told me that there were two men who had information to give, which I ought to hear, and which he believed to be true. I then called these two men and found that one of them was a man who had on several occasions made allegations to me before; he was a dismissed market peon, and I believe he was the only peon who had been dismissed during a long period. The other was a man who had at one time a shop in the market, and was concerned in the butcher trade. These men made a long rambling statement in rather a vague manner affecting the integrity of the employes of the market and slaughter-houses establishments. I told them I could take no action on indefinite statements like these. I told them to write a Maratha statement containing the accusations. On considering the statement they put before me, I told them to go to their business and to come back after some days. On considering their written statement, it appeared to me that there was a good deal in it, the truth of which it was impossible for me to test. But there were some things, the accuracy of which I thought I might prove. These statements were principally to this effect. That there was an organised system of taking money from the butchers to permit them to kill bad sheep and animals at the Bandora slaughter-house, or rather that the sheep they brought forward would be condemned if a certain fee was not paid to the peons. It is perhaps pretty generally known that the animals are examined at Bandora, and that the meat brought by the train is examined at the Carnac Bunder. They also said that money was taken for admitting meat which would not otherwise be admitted. Also, that in the private markets the peons were in the habit of asking for their own benefit an organised collection. Also that in the public markets there was a regular and systematic plan of getting private fees in some way or other from the persons who attended the markets as vendors, more especially from the squatters; and that these fees amounted to half the money realised by the markets. Our regular fees amount to something like Rs. 1,700 a month; so that the amounts at issue is very considerable. Lastly, they said that these fees were all put into a common fund, and divided by a man named Ally Jemadar, who was the Jemadar and head of the peons establishment. There was a regular system of dividing the whole of the spoil in certain proportions among all the employes of the market. The system, I am told, was this. The peons were not supposed to help themselves to what they collected; it was divided according to certain fixed rules; the Jemadar taking the larger share. It appeared to me that it was possible to test whether this part of the statement was accurate; and I called in consultation two gentlemen, assistants of mine, in whom I have a great deal of confidence, Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee, Collector in the Wheel Tax department, and Mr. Sorabjee Nowrojee Cooper, acting head of the Account department; and I may say, to commence with, that I considered it would be wrong to give any hint of what I was doing to Mr. Higgins, Superintendent of markets; and I kept quiet, both because he was to a certain extent implicated, and because, on other occasions, I had tried to find out what was doing through him and had failed. I arranged with these gentlemen that in a day or two they should go out either in disguise or for the sake of purchasing to the markets, and see what they could pick up. Their statements corroborated to a great extent what I had been told. They saw money passed, entries made in the books, money collected, and money taken away; and in answer to friendly enquiries in the markets, they were told that the facts were true. When I had made my enquiries, I called on Mr. Souter and asked him to assist me, and he readily acceded to my request; and about two or three days after, we had a private meeting with him, his Deputy and detectives. We arranged the plan of operations, which was carried out with great skill by Mr. Souter and his detectives; and in the course of a few days we picked up evidence enough to convince me that we were right in the line we were going on, and that the information I had received was correct. We intended then to attempt to get a little direct evidence; but it so happened that yesterday I discovered that the thing had got wind, and I thought it necessary to strike a blow at once. I therefore sent late in the evening for Mr Edginton and asked him to come to my quarters; and we determined then that certain arrests should be made. The arrests were made, and books containing the information we wanted were seized; and I think myself we have a perfectly clear case. To-morrow I shall go through the matter, and prepare a case for the Magistrate. It is a case of great importance. There is no doubt that for a long time past, the public and the men who attend the markets have been robbed to the extent of one or two thousand rupees a month, and perhaps more; and it is absolutely necessary to make the most telling example I can. I may say I am quite convinced that we shall be able to bring home the charge. The persons who have been arrested, are the Jemadar Ally and certain peons. The case will have to go to the High Court under the section of the Penal Code, and will take much trouble and money; but I think we should take it, because we all know the amount of bribery and corruption that is sometimes practised by native subordinates; and I think this case ought to be made an example of. Now, I wish to speak on one matter which I ought to mention, though it is a delicate matter, and that is the extent to which the Superintendent of the Markets appears to be implicated. Nothing as far as we have yet seen, has come out directly implicating him, and I must say, that on taking charge of this department, I received the highest testimonials regarding him from his superior; and I myself have always considered him to be an exceedingly honest man. He is a man of an exceedingly peculiar turn of mind—very obstinate, which makes it very difficult at times to pull along with him; I have always considered him to be honest. I may express my sincere hope that he will be able to clear himself of complicity in the concern. At the same time, I must say that he can only clear himself by acknowledging very gross stupidity. It is quite sufficient to say that we don't pay a man liberally to be in charge of a department in order that the Municipal Commissioner should discover what the head of a department ought to have discovered long ago; and Mr. Higgins is in fact on the horns of a dilemma. For that reason I have suspended him as also Mr. Webb, the Superintendent of the slaughter-houses. I have told Mr. Higgins he is very likely to be dismissed, and that the result of the inquiry will show whether he ought to be dismissed or not. I may say I have put Mr. Brunton temporarily in charge of the markets, and have sent an Inspector from the Health department to take charge of the slaughter-houses. As several of the peons have been arrested, there may be inconvenience to the public for some days to come. All I can say is, that every effort will be made to lessen it.

Dr. Cook asked if any defalation in the revenue had been found.

Mr. Pedder replied that he believed defalcations might be discovered.

Dr. Hewlett said he could not believe, and would not believe from his knowledge of Mr. Higgins that he had taken a single pie to himself. Whatever had been done by the native peons, he believed Mr. Higgins himself was as pure as any one at that table. He had known Mr. Higgins so intimately that he thought it only right that he should speak out on this occasion.

Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee—It is quite competent to the Municipal Commissioner to deal with the matter upon which he has just spoken. It is only in courtesy to the town Council that he has made this statement to us; and as he has determined to place the matter before a Magistrate, I think the Council will act wisely by abstaining from all discussion as to the guilt or innocence of the parties implicated.

Mr. Raghunath: It would be premature to have any discussions at present.

Mr. Shantaram said it would be a great relief to the public if proceedings were taken against these men. The sepoys always favoured the sellers in the markets, and if a dispute arose between a seller and buyer, the sepoys always took the part of the former, and the latter always got the worst of it. That showed that there was an understanding between them, and that corruption was going on.

The Council then proceeded with the consideration of other business.

DIORAMA OF THE AMERICAN WAR.

THIS entertainment appears to be vastly successful and portions of the house are crowded nightly. Those who have not yet seen it should remember that the exhibition will close at the end of the week. The representations are of themselves very good, and the descriptive lecture by Mr. O'Brien is likewise instructive and interesting. To-morrow night Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and family have promised their patronage, and the worthy baronet's attendance will no doubt be followed by that of many of his co-religionists with their families. On Saturday morning there will be a morning performance for the convenience of families and no doubt the spectacle will have considerable charm for the little ones.

DEPARTURE OF THE TROOP-SHIP EUPHRATES.

H. M. S. TROOP-SHIP EUPHRATES, 4,173 tons, Captain St. D'Arcy Irvine, will sail to-day for England with 44 officers, 10 ladies, and 9 children, 1,012 men, 98 women, and 184 children. The following is the list of officers :—

Maj C E Newport, F/18th, RA.
Lieut J W T Spencer, F/18th RA.
Lieut E M Flint, F/18th R A.
Major M L Moukton, G/18th R A, and Wife.
Capt C R E Wheatley, G/18th R A, Wife and 2 Children
Lieut R F W Frist, G/18th RA.
Lieut E W Selby, G/18th RA.
Lieut-Col W G D Massy, 5th Lancers, Wife and 2ch idren.
Major W L Browne, 5th Lancers, and Wife.
Major M P Blake, 5th Lancers, and Wife.
Captain and Brevet Major C H Chichester, 5th Lancers, Wife and 3 Children.
Captain and Brevet Major J M McNair, 5th Lancers, and Wife.
Capt S Benyon, 5th Lancers.
Capt G R R Poole, 5th Lancers.
Lieut R Chambers, 5th Lancers.
Lieut A B Harvey, 5th Lancers.
Sub-Lieut J F S Russell, 5th Lancers.
Sub-Lieut M Beaumont, 5th Lancers.
Adjt G W B Bell, 5th Lancers, Wife and Child.
Riding Master T Fletcher, 5th Lancers.
Quarter Master D Shawe, 5th Lancers.
Surg W Chirry, 5th Lancers.
Surg F Shepherd, 5th Lancers.
Vet Surg W B Edmonds, 5th Lancers.
Lieut H N Bunbury, G/18th R A.
Surg Wright, Med Dept, and Wife.
Lieut W E Sharp, B/C, R H A.
Lieut G R Hadaway, 9th BRA.
Lieut E B Standbridge, 5th B R A.
Lieut T C A Fox, 49th Foot.
Capt R W Smith, R A.
Capt H N Jones, R A.
Lieut P C Clarke, R.A.
Lieut A C Spencer, 5th Lancers.
Lieut A G Holland, 15th Hussars.
Lieut D C Dean Pitt, F/8th RA.
Lieut F K Loyd, 55th Foot.
Capt E Gunter, 59th Foot.
Lieut W Stewart, 53rd Foot.
Surg C Sigrwag, Med Dept, and Wife.
Major A H Lindsay, A/F, RHA
Lieut G F Guyon, 1/11th Foot.
Capt S G D Turner, Staff Corps, Wife and 2 Children.
Riding Master F Moore, 4th Hussars.
Lieut J W Verbury, R A.
Lieutenant Robert Fulton, 2nd Queens.
Capt R Collins, 70th Foot, and Wife.
Lieut J S Napier, 92nd Foot.
Lieut G S Bullocke, 14th Foot
Capt G F White, 51st Foot.
Lieut B H Kennett 51st Foot
Lieut A Wilkinson, 40th Foot.
Bt Major C Hereford, 2/19th Foot.
Surg Major E A Gibbon, G/18th R A.
Capt H L Mackenzie, A/19th R A.
Capt G Hemsted, 103rd Foot.
Lieut R R Young, 73rd Foot.
Lieut A T Morison, 1/2nd Foot.
Lieut G J Roberts, 73rd Foot.
Vet Surg H Shewell 4th Foot.
Riding Master J Sampson, R H A.
Surg Major Longheed, 1/21st Foot.
Lieut H Coddall, 89th Foot.
Surg F E Barrow, Med Dept.
Surg E H Swayne, Med Dept.

THE ASSAULT ON BOARD THE S. S. TEVIOT.

Before Mr. Cooper, the senior Magistrate, at the Fort Police Court, yesterday, a seaman named Fitzgerald, of the S. S. Teviot, charged the chief and second officers of that steamer with assault. The complaint was represented by Mr. Chalk, of Messrs Chalk and Turner, solicitors, and the defendants were represented by Mr. Langley, of Messrs Rimington, Hore and Langley, solicitors.

The complainant deposed that the first assault was committed the night prior to the steamer entering Bombay harbour. The complainant was at the wheel steering, and being very unwell, asked the second officer to order a substitute. The second officer ordered a substitute, but at the same time told complainant to go up and trim some lights. Complainant refused and told the second officer to do it himself. The second officer then brought the chief officer with him to complainant, and administered between them a sound kicking which marked complainant on the forehead. Complainant was afterwards placed in irons. The second charge of assault was in harbour on the 10th November when the complainant was put in irons for no offance at all (as he alleged.)

In cross-examination by Mr Langley, the complainant said, that on the night of the first assault he felt bad and sleepy. The second officer who had charge of the watch accused him of steering badly, whereupon complainant pleaded illness and asked to be relieved. Randolph was then made to steer. When the second officer told complainant to trim the lamps he refused to do so and said "go and do so yourself" but at the same time complainant admitted to Mr. Langley "I did not swear at him then." Another point in defence which was elicited by Mr. Langley in cross-examination of complainant, was with regard to the second charge. The complainant said "the morning after I was put in irons, I asked Captain Nesbit why it was, and he said because I had broached cargo."

Thomas Brooks, a witness for the prosecution, said with regard to the first assault that he saw the complainant trying to escape when the officers were looking for him, and he saw the chief officer strike him, and both the chief and second officers placed him in irons, but how long he did not know.

One or two other witnesses for the prosecution were examined, but only testified to the fact of the complainant being sober.

Mr. Langley then addressed the Court for the defence. He said that he did not deny that complainant was put in irons by the defendants, but at the same time the course pursued by the latter was quite justifiable. The man was quite drunk at the wheel when the vessel was out of the harbour, and the vessel was in consequence taken quite out of its course,

of a railway—for himself—before he attains *Nirvan*, and running down in a first-class express to celebrate his *Thadengyoot* at the Shway Dagoon Pagoda.

The bridges in Godwin's Road, Pagoda Road, and Sociay Pagoda Road show signs of good work. The foundations are all in, and the abutments and piers are "swelling" or rather "rising visibly." The embankments in Phayre Street are also progressing, and the temporary workshops advancing towards completion. Nothing stops the way now for the first nine miles of road, up to Thamine. Then some the obstacles of the standing crops and standing water. In the vicinity of Thamine, however, gangs of men will shortly be employed. By far the heaviest portion of the whole work has been, and will have to be, done in the vicinity of Rangoon. At Pazoondoung, for instance, a good deal of ground has to be made. From seven to eight hundred men are shortly to be started on to work there, several fine tanks will be excavated, and the earth excavated used in raising the level of what we suppose will be the terminus in that direction. As we said before, beyond Thamine the standing crops and water temporarily impede progress; otherwise very little retards the completion of the portion of the line ending at Endan. This is some thirty-two miles from Rangoon, and forms the conclusion of the first section. At Endan the line joins the Prome Road, and proceeds along it to Poungday, one hundred miles further off. From Endan on to Poungday the earth-works are all virtually complete—nothing more remains to be done than the ballasting, grading and regrading.

The bridges are all completed, and the ballast is already alongside the line of road. Mr. Dunn and his lieutenant Mr. Colquhoun are doing splendid work; but we are of opinion that a stronger staff is required. Two men cannot attend to everything, and require a little relief. The steam saw mills of sundry of the firms here are hard at work sawing sleepers, and Messrs. Galbraith, Dalzell and Co. are experimentalizing with a view to discovering a method of preserving the timber. Ballast wagons are being built on the spot in large numbers; possibly we may eventually manage the railway carriages. Altogether the progress made and the rapid rate at which the works are being pushed on, everybody working with a will, justify us in anticipating that in some thirty months more, we may witness the ceremonial inaugurating the opening of the line.—*Rangoon Gazette.*

ABOLITION OF THE APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONER OF COTTON AND COMMERCE WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RESOLUTION.

The circumstances which gave rise to the appointment of the Commissioner of Cotton and Commerce with the Government of India, are as follow: When in consequence of the American War the United States had temporarily ceased to supply the raw material for the English cotton industry, and it came to be considered in England that it would be well if the attention of merchants and spinners were directed to other quarters, an Association was formed in Manchester with the object of fostering and encouraging the production of cotton in various parts of the world, and especially in British colonies and dependencies. India was considered by the Cotton Supply Association to offer a great field for the development of cotton cultivation, and the Association entered into correspondence with the Secretary of State for India on the subject of the most feasible means of improving the quality and increasing the quantity of the produce. After some desultory and tentative efforts had been made, a Cotton Commissioner was appointed in Bombay, and in 1866 the Secretary of State in a letter to the Government of India suggested that "the appointment of an officer possessing powers and exercising duties similar to those held by Dr. Forbes (the Cotton Commissioner) in the Bombay Presidency, but whose attention should be directed to Berar and other cotton producing tracts of Central India, might be productive of much advantage."

2. Thereupon, after consultation with the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, the Government of India gave effect to the Secretary of State's suggestions in a Resolution of the 30th July 1866 and sanctioned the appointment of a Cotton Commissioner for the Central Provinces and Berar—the great cotton producing centres in the provinces administered by the Government of India. To this office Mr. Rivett-Carnac was appointed. It was intended that his duties should consist mainly in collecting and diffusing information as to the best modes of cultivating, cleaning and packing the cotton, and in arranging for the supply to the ryots of seed of superior quality, whether indigenous or foreign, and of the machinery best adapted for cleaning and packing the staple.

3. The Cotton Commissioner's attention was at first confined to the Central Provinces and Berar and to the removal of impediments to the cotton traffic on the railways caused by the inadequacy of the rolling stock for the conveyance of the large quantities tendered for despatch. But as by degrees his duties were extended to other parts of India, the cotton tracts in the Central Provinces were divided into three circles to each of which was appointed an officer to aid the Cotton Commissioner by collecting for publication full information regarding the weather and the prospect of the crops, the movements of the traffic in the interior and other details connected with the trade. At the same time cotton farms were established in these circles and others were afterwards set on foot in the cotton growing tracts of the North-Western Provinces and Punjab, each farm being placed under a specially trained gardener.

4. In 1871 it was decided that having regard to the extended sphere of Mr. Rivett-Carnac's duties and to the probability of his services being more widely utilized, he should be styled "Commissioner of Cotton and Commerce with the Government of India" and be placed directly under the orders of the Supreme Government. In the resolution of the 29th December 1871 by which this change was made it was proposed to employ him in addition to his existing work in the collection and arrangement on a systematic plan of the statistics of the trade of British India and in reporting on them and other cognate matters.

5. Meanwhile the farms which were first started purely and simply as cotton farms were by degrees converted into model and experimental farms where the cultivation on improved principles of various classes of Indian produce was tried.

6. Thus the duties of the Commissioner of Cotton and Commerce with the Government of India were—

I.—to develop the cultivation and improve the quality of the produce in the manner set forth in the Secretary of State's despatch of 1866.

II—to assist the railway traffic and remove blocks;

III—to supervise the model farms established primarily for cotton and subsequently utilized for other crops;

IV—to publish periodical reports showing the state of the weather and the prospects of the crops in the cotton growing districts;

V—to collect and arrange commercial statistics generally and to report upon them.

7. It now remains to be seen how much of this work has been done and how much remains to be done.

I.—With regard to the development of the cultivation of cotton: A valuable report has been published which forms a useful book of reference and a complete record of the cotton trade of Western India. Nothing more is now required on the part of Government with regard to cotton in India. The trade settled down and found its level after the excitement caused by the failure of supply from America had passed away. The supply from the United States has been resumed and there is no prospect of an interruption; the Cotton Supply Association, which was the primary cause of Mr. Rivett-Carnac's appointment, has been dissolved, and it is not probable that Indian cotton will again rise to the same importance in the English market except when other source fail. It is no doubt an object to maintain a high standard in this article of produce and to encourage it to acquire a good reputation in the English market, but it is equally an object to secure and maintain a good reputation for many other articles of Indian produce such as tea, tobacco, indigo, jute and silk. These and other articles have not, however, enjoyed the protection of a special Commissioner, but are left to private enterprise stimulated by the encouragement of the Local and Supreme Governments. There is no reason why cotton should, now that the trade has found its normal level, continue to be treated exceptionally.

II.—The assistance of railway traffic and the removal of blocks: The attention of the Commissioner shortly after the creation of his office was directed to the relief of the cotton traffic which was at first seriously mismanaged. In this direction his services were very useful, and he assisted in reducing into system the delivery of the article and in correcting the abuses which once prevailed. There are now however no more impediments to the traffic, nor is the traffic itself of an abnormal character; in this direction the services of a special commissioner are no longer required.

III.—The supervision of the model farms: These were first established for the purpose of teaching the natives the culture of cotton on good principles, but the results of their supervision by the Commissioner were hardly satisfactory; it was apparent that no good would be done with them if the existing system of management were maintained, and the local authorities were given no inducement to seek successful results. The whole of the farms have accordingly been made over to the direct control of the Local Governments in whose respective jurisdictions they are located, and the Commissioner has now nothing to do with them.

IV.—The publication of periodical reports on the season and cotton crops: The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces and the Resident at Hyderabad now prepare these regularly and send copies to the Chambers of Commerce, so that this portion of his duties is no longer conducted by the Commissioner.

V.—The collection and arrangement of commercial statistics: Among these are the trade and navigation returns of the Government of India; nothing has been done by the Cotton Commissioner towards improving them, and the work continues to be done in the statistical branch of the Financial department. The returns of railway traffic have been regularly supplied to the Commissioner, who has submitted two interesting annual reports on the interchange of traffic between the East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula Railways. These reports, however, form but a very imperfect contribution towards those general reports on the direction and fluctuations of Indian commerce which it is desirable for the Government of India to receive, and being only fragmentary do not warrant the retention of a special officer for their compilation.

8. With the exception therefore of the statistical portion of his work, there are no longer any duties appertaining to the office which may not be, or have not already been, entrusted with advantage to other agency. He has, it is true, had some miscellaneous work connected with industrial exhibitions, but this does not really appertain to the office of the Commissioner. This work, however, will now cease with the discontinuance of the annual International Exhibitions at South Kensington—the last of which was held this year.

9. For the preparation of the statistical portion of the work which it was intended that the Commissioner should do, the Government of India will make other arrangements; but for the rest the time has arrived when the office of Commissioner of Cotton and Commerce with the Government of India may with propriety cease to exist. The appointment when first constituted was highly useful; it was created at an opportune moment and was not costly. But it has gradually become a source of considerable expense disproportionate to the present duties of the office.

10. The appointment will accordingly be abolished from the commencement of the financial year 1875-76. In abolishing the office the Governor General in Council desires to record his approval of the manner in which Mr. Rivett-Carnac maintained cordial relations between Government and the cotton interests, and kept the public informed of all that related to cotton in all its stages. These important duties Mr. Rivett-Carnac performed with zeal and ability.

CABUL AFFAIRS.

(*Indian Public Opinion.*)

It was recently reported that Sirdar Yakoob Khan, the dissatisfied son of the Ameer Shere Ali Khan, had consented to visit his father, and that he actually had started and was on his way to Cabul, where he was to have arrived on the 5th current. We have just heard that the meeting has taken place. We believe that, up to a day or two ago, all that has been ascertained of an authentic character regarding the proposed meeting, was that information had been received by the Ameer, (which by the way took him by surprise,) to the effect that the Sirdar had started for Cabul to meet his father, and this at the advice of Usmutoolla Khan and Ursulla Khan. The latter having guaranteed him a safe conduct to Cabul, and also his being unmolested while there. Whether or not the meeting will result in a permanent reconciliation, remains to be seen. It may possibly end in so desirable a state of affairs, but this is not the first time that Shere Ali and his son have been ostensibly reconciled. The only thing which could make it lasting would be the recognition of the supplanted son as heir to the throne. This by inference would appear to be on the *tapis*, judging from our Peshawur correspondent's telegram the latter part of which we confess we do not quite understand.

When the news of the Sirdar's having started from Herat was first announced, there were some who were sceptical enough to doubt the truth of the report of Yakub Khan's visit, believing that the intelligence that he was on his way was simply a message sent by the Sirdar's followers to lull the Ameer into a sense of security and to divert attention from his preparations for rebellion; and others, again, were inclined to believe that was a false report, sent by the Ameer's emissaries, either to get themselves into favour, or to stave off for a time the consequences which would follow, were they to return to Cabul, without in any way accomplishing the object on which they were despatched to Herat. Either of these views were not unnatural and probable, were it not that there is undoubted authority for believing that Yakoob Khan has reached Cabul. It was also pointed out that the whole report might possibly be a myth, as the news which has been received came from Cabul itself, while nothing, it was alleged, had been heard about the Sirdar's trip, or the reconciliation *via* Herat. This, however, may be accounted for from the fact that news always reaches India quicker from Cabul *via* Peshawur, than it does from Herat *via* Dera Ismail Khan, but this doubt is now dispelled by the fact that Yakoob is actually at Cabul, being treated, as our telegram tells us, with every mark of respect and affection.

Forerunner of "How" no reliable information as to the circumstances which brought about this reconciliation. It appears to us quite possible that Yakoob Khan, knowing his popularity in his own satrapy, and being aware that Cabul is full of those who, if not his adherents absolutely, are most friendly disposed towards him, and who hold him in greater regard than his father, intended this visit as a sort of *coup d' etat*, whereby, if the Ameer did not come to the terms he proposed, he would command the sympathies of the people and gain them over the more heartily to his cause. We can well fancy his conduct being looked at in this light. The bold Sirdar has bravely put himself into the Ameer's power in order to gain justice for himself, and to prove that his cause was a just one. If he gained his object it would be said that as justice was done he remained quiet, and if he failed, it would be urged that it was because justice was denied him he was forced into rebellion. The odium in the latter case would be thrown on the Ameer's shoulders.

Treachery Yakoob Khan had, we fancy, little grounds to fear, inasmuch as his safety had been guaranteed by two chiefs, who can command the services of the two most numerous and powerful tribes in Afghanistan, and who therefore are too powerful to be offended with impunity, and besides this, as we have above pointed out, he had with a small retinue bravely cast himself, within reach of the lion's jaws, trusting in the loyalty of his friends, who, he need scarcely fear, would allow him to be betrayed or ill-treated.

The value of Yakoob Khan's submission to his father, entirely depends upon the fact of his claims to the throne being recognized (that is to say, its real value,) and the Ameer having unsaid and done all that he has done in the way of nominating Abdoolla Jan his successor.

We can hardly fancy that a man of spirit like the Ruler of Herat would be satisfied with aught else, unless he had some ulterior object in view, and unless it be part of his policy to get into favour at his father's Court, and be appointed to high office therein, and then bide his time, either waiting for the Ameer's death, or some other favourable opportunity to raise his standard to recover what he justly considers his right, the throne of Cabul. On the other hand, it appears to us equally incredible that the Ameer can have so thoroughly been moved by his son's contrition and submission, to give up what he has stoutly insisted on, and suddenly to recognize as his heir, the man whose claims he had resisted most persistently. The view our contemporary the *Bombay Gazette* takes of the matter would appear to be, that both father and son are each endeavouring to outwit the other. The son hoping to be admitted to a share of the Government at Cabul, and after the father's death securing the crown, and the father hoping for a convenient season to dispose of him (the son;) and we are inclined to think, that if the reconciliation has been caused by anything short of the recognition of Yakoob Khan as the Ameer's successor, our contemporary's views are the correct ones.

The causes which led to this reconciliation we have already said have not yet been ascertained. Our contemporary the *Pioneer* would appear to believe, that it sees in this unexpected termination of a serious impending civil war, signs of Foreign Office diplomacy. We should be delighted to recognize the symptoms on the part of that office, and to congratulate it on the possession of such ability in "behind the wire pulling," which our contemporary gives it credit for; but we have reason to believe that the event, which has just taken place, was quite as much a matter of surprise to the Government of India (to the Local Government we are told it certainly was), as it was to the Ameer himself, and to all who have heard it. It is evident that the effects of such wire pulling would have been from time to time reported to the masterly hands who directed the wire pullers, and consequently the matter could hardly have taken the Government by surprise.

Whatever may be the influence of the Foreign Office at Cabul, we hardly think that its power extends to Herat. It is, however, at present almost impossible to guess at the real influences which were at work, as nothing whatever is known on the subject, all that is known is, that a sudden reconciliation has taken place, and that no one expected such a *denouement* to the dispute, which threatened to lead to a fierce civil war; and consequently it is at least premature to eulogise any one's diplomatic tact. We therefore cannot but endorse these quotations from our contemporary's high opinion of the Foreign Office card players, until we really do learn that they held one of the hands, which were, according to our contemporary, so skilfully played as to win the odd trick.

We look with interest to further particulars from Peshawar and Cabul, which we hope to be in possession of in a few days, and we trust then to be able to explain to our readers the causes which have brought Yakoob Khan to his father's feet, and the influences which have been at work, both of which are at present veiled in mystery, or at all events in thorough uncertainty.

(*Indian Observer.*)

It is stated that Mahommed Yakoob Khan reached Cabul on the 2nd instant, and was well received by the Ameer. If the reconciliation between father and son is a mutually sincere one, and if it is due to the good offices of the Indian Government, British diplomacy has a point to score in this game, and troubles in Affghanistan have been postponed for a season. But, unless the Ameer follows the Turkish Sultan's good example, and consents to consult the true interests of his country rather than his paternal partiality for the young Abdoolla, we think that the truce can only be a hollow one. It is very unlikely that Yakoob Khan, the favourite of the people, will ever voluntarily relinquish, in his half-brother's favour, what he probably considers his right to the succession, and even if he abstains from active hostilities during his father's life-time, he will be constantly intriguing to make matters safe in the event of the Ameer's death. Shere Ali, and Abdoolla's friends at Court must be well aware of this, and if they are bent on carrying their point, Yakoob Khan's death is a thing much to be desired by them; and from the wish to the deed is but a step. But Yakoob Khan's premature demise, although it might appear to Shere Ali, at first sight, the safest and easiest solution of the succession problem, would, in reality, seriously complicate our own relations with Affghanistan, and perhaps pave the way for Russian interference. The gallant soldier's numerous friends would attribute to Shere Ali—whether he had anything to do with it or not—any mishap that befel their favourite; and the Indian Government would feel some delicacy in supporting a ruler whose supposed treachery had alienated the mass of his subjects. Abdoolla would be detested as the cause of his father's misdeeds; and at such a time it might be possible for Russia to play a trump-card by introducing her protége, Abdul Rahman, to the notice of the disgusted Affghans. To prevent all this, British diplomacy should make the best use of the present time. We should now have a representative at Cabul, furnished with instructions to press on the Ameer continually the necessity of acknowledging Yakoob Khan as his heir, and to gain the good-will of the son by assuring him of our sympathy. The example of the Sultan might be held up to the Ameer as a model for imitation; and if neither persuasion nor a sense of what is due to the son who in 1868 so ably assisted him in the contest for supremacy has any effect on Shere Ali, a monitory tone might, perhaps, be adopted with better success. All that the Indian Government has, from time to time, expended on Affghanistan and its ruler will be so much utterly thrown away if that Government does not express a decided opinion on the question of the succession. By halting between two opinions we offend all parties; whereas, if we adopt the one which is both just and popular, we must extend our own influence. In this Cabul question, the popular voice seems to be all on one side; and on the other are to be found only the blind partiality of a fond father, the intrigues of an ambitious mother, and the acquiescence of a knot of interested courtiers.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

THE LEEDS MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

(*Times' Reporter.*)

LEEDS, Oct. 15.

Few amateurs who were present can have forgotten the Leeds Festival of 1858, when Sir Sterndale (then Mr.) Bennett was conductor, and the occasion was rendered memorable by the first production of the *May Queen*, one of the most charming and spontaneous works that ever came from the pen of our gifted English musician. Her Majesty the Queen, moreover, presided at the opening of the noble Town-hall—Victoria Hall, as it was appropriately christened at the time. The first Leeds Festival was so successful that the receipts amounted to £8,000, which, the expenses being covered by £6,000, left the sum of £2,000 for the local charities. Why, since 1858, there has never been another meeting of the kind at Leeds, it is for the Leeds people themselves to explain. At one time it was thought that Leeds and Bradford would unite their influence in a common object; and had this been effected we might have had a Yorkshire festival to rival, if not to surpass, the great triennial celebration at Birmingham. As it is even now, judging by yesterday's performance of *St. Paul*, we are forced to admit that Leeds, unaided, can hold its own against any town or city in the kingdom. The Yorkshire choristers beat any other choristers we know. Such a splendid body of vocal sound as comes from the united throats of these West Riding singers can be matched nowhere else. At the present festival the number is considerably short of 300, but 500 or 600 could scarcely produce more effect; 140 of them are supplied by Leeds itself, the others coming from Halifax, Wakefield, Huddersfield, and last, not least, Bradford—all picked singers, whose competency had been satisfactorily established. The sopranos and basses are incomparable, the contraltos and altos to match, and the tenors all that could reasonably be desired. The Victoria-hall, simply as a music-hall, has, in our opinion, no superior. It can accommodate over 3,000 auditors; and when filled, as it was yesterday morning, the resonance is unspeakably grand. Every passage can be distinctly heard—from loud to soft, from "*fortissimo*" to "*pianissimo*," together with all the intermediate gradations. There is no echo to interfere with that precision of *ensemble*, that homogeneity of tone, indispensable to legitimate musical effect.

When Sir Michael Costa, who was loudly welcomed, had taken his place in front of the conductor's desk, the National Anthem was given, according to Sir Michael's own arrangement. This alone was enough to set all apprehensions at rest about the efficiency of the chorus; and when the majestic overture to the oratorio had been gone through it was equally apparent that a body of instrumentalists worthy to co-operate had been provided. In the grand opening chorus, "Lord Thou art God," in which Mendelssohn, young as he was, already put forth the strength of a giant, measuring himself with Handel, singers and players were heard together with a result not easy to describe; and this at once raised hopes of what was subsequently achieved—viz., one of the best performances of *St. Paul* to which, under any circumstances, we have listened. The first *chorale*, "To God on High," was another ordeal through which the singers passed no less triumphantly, showing themselves not merely able to subdue their voices to a genuine "*piano*," but at the same time to keep their intonation irreproachable. This was again observed in the second *chorale* (F minor), "To thee, O Lord, I yield my spirit," the same which created so deep an impression when played by a military band in St. Paul's Cathedral at the funeral of the "Great Duke" Nothing more solemn and pathetic than this *chorale* exists in music, nor could the spirit of it have been more thoroughly felt. The choruses of the Hebrew people, who rise up, infuriate, against Stephen—"We have verily heard him blaspheme," "Now this man ceaseth not," "Take him away," and the appalling climax, "Stone him to death" (a prophecy of "Woe to him, he shall perish," in *Elijah*)—were one and all delivered with a vigour, force, and precision beyond praise. Not less striking, in a wholly different sense, was the peaceful and melodious "Happy and blest are they"—forerunner of "How lovely are the messengers" in *Elijah*—among the most tuneful and engaging numbers in an oratorio which abounds in expressive melody, from one end to the other. The scene of the Conversion of Saul, including the invocation of the Angels, "Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me?" the magnificent "Rise up, arise and shine," and the no less magnificently treated *chorale*, "Sleepers, wake," which bears so important and suggestive a part in the overture, were all that could possibly be wished; while the elaborately developed "O! great is the depth of the riches of wisdom and knowledge of the father," which so grandly and emphatically brings the first part of the oratorio to an end, was in every respect a worthy peroration.

To enter similarly into detail about the second part of the Oratorio would be superfluous. Enough to say that it fully carried out the promise of the first, and the sublime choruses, from "The nations are now the Lord's," which so impressingly announces it to "Not only unto Him," "All ye His angels," with its inspiring peroration, which rounds off the whole, would of themselves alone have made a public duty, as one of a community that prefers to be governed by law rather than to fight out its quarrels—that, in the performance of this duty, he should subject himself to be asked any question which it may enter the head of a lawyer to put, is perhaps a necessary evil; but that the lawyer should insist not only upon the right to ask questions, but to dictate the words of the answer, and that he should be supported in this outrageous pretention by the judge, appears to us a monstrous perversion of justice.

THE CAUCASUS*

(*Continued from the "Bombay Gazette" of the 11th inst.*)

An excellent idea of the Caucasus may be gained in Tiflis, for almost every race living in it, and these are no small number, seems to send its representatives. The prevailing elements are the Armenian and Persian. The former, not immigrants from Armenia, but mostly descendants of families which have lived for years at Tiflis, speak Georgian as their native language, and have adopted the quaint dress of the Tiflis Armenians—the tight-fitting, square black tunic, with a girdle in worked silver, and long sleeves cut loose from the elbow and falling to the knee. The Persians, all in glossy black satin and blue silk, with mitre bonnets, chiefly occupy the smaller shops and certain rows in the bazaars, as the Armenians drive them out of the higher trades and of the European towns. The contrast between the two towns is wonderful. The Russian side is the cleanest, brightest place imaginable; the streets are free from dust there are shops with gigantic plate-glass windows, rows of trees and gardens, all the soldiers are in white, keeping only to the long boots, with which no heat will induce them to part, all the officials and inhabitants are in easy light clothes, and seem to leave their stiffness in Russia with their green uniforms. All seems rarefied and cleansed by the intense heat, and the flood of dry, pure sunshine pouring into it over the mountain behind. The eastern town, hanging on to the cliffs which border the foaming, tawny Kura, is a mass of tortuous streets, covered in passages and bazaars, full of life and animation combined with laziness and dirt. The general features of the East are everywhere alike; everywhere are the same grave Persians, the same comely but mean-faced Armenians, the same wild Tatar features of the dwellers in the plains, who have come into town on a shopping expedition, the same open-air traffic, noise and bargaining; but Tiflis, from being the centre of the Caucasus, presents many features peculiarly her own. Of mountaineers there are not many, only a few Tushines, mountain Georgians, magnificent types of manhood, broad, finely built, with aquiline noses and handsome eyes and features, the perfection of the Georgian race, which even on the plain is so handsome. But Leghians and Tchetchens rarely leave their mountains for this city. Of the races, however, which dwell along the valleys of the Kura and Rion, an infinite variety is to be found. Squat, dark, mountached Mingrelians; tall, fair-haired, rather sinister Imeritians; men from Guriel in their tight trousers; Karakalpak Tatars from around Elizavetpol, very pure types of the Tatar race; and surpassing all, of course, in numbers, the Georgians or Grusinians as the Russians call them, physically one of the noblest races existing, and with many excellent moral qualities.

The posting in the Caucasus is abominably managed; horses are never to be found, and a traveller on private business must have but a poor chance of getting on, judging from the slow progress I made, though armed with a double-sealed permit procured by a friend's kindness. At length we left Axtapha, a noted robber's nest, and struck up the pass of Delijan into Armenia. The forests are magnificent; the hills on either side come down to the very brink of the stream, leaving only room for the road and giving no room for those bold stretches of pebbles which render the Dariel so wild and even unsightly; but the scenery, though fine, is of course tamer than that of the Caucasus. On the other side, when the summit of the pass, in May covered with snow, has been surmounted, stretches away the superb lake of Goktcha, hemmed in on all sides by dark, precipitous cliffs, covered with eternal snow. From Tiflis I had taken with me an Armenian, speaking all languages, very lazy, and excessively superstitious. He considered his journey in the light of a pilgrimage, and I was quite willing to yield to his religious feelings, which prompted him to visit a monastery on the little island lying not far out on the lake, which looks immeasurably deep through its glassy black surface. The fathers, excellent Armenian types, welcomed us kindly, gave us all that they had to give, and showed us all they had to show. Two old churches said to be 1,500 years old; a strangely carved door handed down from ancient times; and some curious pictures—one I remember of the Adoration of the Magi—wherein, with the liberal idea of doing justice to every part of the earth then known an European in an uniform resembling that of an English field-marshal, a curly-headed African and a Chinaman with the correct pigtail and moustache, attired in sky-blue array, a cocked hat and top-boots, were depicted as the three kings. The place is called Jerusalem St. Gregory the "Illuminator" as the monks call him, the founder of their Church having had a vision which announced to him that he was at Jerusalem, whereby he was saved the trouble of a pilgrimage thither. The women in the Armenian Church are separated from the men during worship, and I saw the place where the Queen of Armenia might listen to the service without men looking on her face. Very quiet and pleasant was the old monastery, with the swifts circling and shrieking round it. After the fathers had performed a short mass, to ensure us a safe journey, I left them to vegetate on their peaceful rock, as they have done almost since Gregory was there in 302 A.D.

Here and there in these mountains are found colonies of Russian dissenters, Subotniki, and Dukhobortsi, exiled or driven out of Russia by persecution. Preserving quite purely the Great Russian character and customs, they are reserved towards strangers, and refused to talk with me of their affairs or worship; they live and prosper, have little wish, so far as I could see, to return to Russia, as they consider officials and, above all foreigners, as sons of the evil spirit, are uncommunicative and even surly in their manner, and very rather a bad reputation among their neighbours. They are a fine race, frequently of great beauty, and it was extremely pleasant to find such a piece of purely Russian life in the fishing-village on the borders of the great lake. Here I made inquiries about a fellow-countryman, Colonel Roundell, murdered in the Caucasus some months before, and last seen here; and in five minutes I found out a man who said he should know the man with whom he started if he saw him, a bit of proof which the Russian authorities, who had been working away for some time, had never found out, as I afterwards discovered. The Englishman, who was coming from Persia, and spoke no Russian, left this village in a Tatar fourgon or tilted cart for Tiflis, was seen at the Delijan turnpike, and after that disappeared.

Very grand was my first view of the plain of the Araxes, which could be traced across it for miles, from a slight rise in the road. The plain, which was almost purple from the shadow of a thunder-cloud which was spreading over it, was lit up for a few moments by flashes of pale blue lightning. To the right, the snowy range of mountains on the Turkish frontier near Kazes, dimly peered through the cloud. Before me, towered the two peaks of Ararat, their perfectly symmetrical cones cutting sharply against the sky line, and the brilliancy of the snow on them set off superbly by the contrast with the blue, almost black, cloud, which was crawling round the base of the higher peak. In a few minutes the beauty of the scene was forgotten, the mountains were covered, the rain reached us, and for three hours it rained as it can only rain in a mountainous country so far south. By the time we reached Erivan, we might have swum across the great lake without feeling any wetter.

In Erivan, from the length of time that the Persian domination existed here, from the death of Leon, last king of Armenia, at Paris in 1198, till the taking of Erivan by Paskevitch in 1828, the traces of Persian work are considerable, though less so than at Elizavetpol. But the Armenian race flourishes; how, it is difficult to imagine, for an Armenian to live must trade, and when there are none but Armenians to trade with, how any merchant can sell anything for more than half the cost price, I know not. It is only the traditions of Armenians who bear a bad character for sharp practice, and are hated by nearly all with whom they come in contact. The peasantry are a fine race, intelligent, honourable, and fond of their country and home. What we English call home life is very much developed among them, and of course the influence of women is strong in proportion, more so, perhaps, than in any other country so far south. They enjoy great freedom when girls, and also when they have been married some time; but are reserved and hide themselves about the time of their marriage.

In the bazaar of Erivan are always to be seen many Kurds, tall and thin, always on horseback, with long, hard faces, hooked noses, and dark hair, robber-like men, not unlike the Afghans. Most of those in Armenia are Ezidies, the same tribe whose strange religion is described in Layard's "Nineveh." They are nomads; like all nomads, allow their wives to do all the work; and the camps changing their positions in the mountains, the men in short furred coats, and the women in the usual Tatar costume, with a peculiar black and crimson head-dress, recall the habits of the wandering Kirghis of the steppe. Robbers by nature, or rather by position, they have yet all the virtues of savage tribes, perfect honesty, regard for their oath, simplicity, temperance, and hospitality, and though the Russians are trying to put down a good many, yet they seem to be likely to settle down in a quicker and more steady life. In Russia, however, they number only a few thousands.

I presume that the Russians consider the Armenians as so unlikely to revolt against a dominion which gives them all they want, that they do not feel the necessity of quartering many troops in their country. Erivan has remained in my mind as the only town where I ever saw a Russian soldier attacked by the natives. He—I know not his offence—was seized by two Georgians, helped by a dozen Armenians, and thrashed in the most unmerciful manner, till he was covered with blood; at length some of his comrades turned out to the rescue, and as the Armenians prudently vanished, the tables were turned on the Georgians. At length both parties hurried off to be the first to lay their account before the authorities.

Like all the Trans-Caucasus in 1871, Armenia was overrun by swarms of ragged Persians, famine-driven from Khorassan. Half starved, half naked—a most miserable sight—they still preserved something of the grave dignity of the Iranian in their misfortune.

Not far to the west of Erivan is the great monastery of Etchmiadzin, the centre and holy place of the Armenian faith. Historically it is a remarkable place, but now has little significance. Some twenty or thirty lads, all preparing for the priesthood, were learning Armenian and Russian; but, said my guide,—a monk educated at Moscow and speaking excellent French,—"The people, as a rule, do not wish their children to become priests, and as we cannot take them without that condition, they get no education at all." The monks gave me hospitality, as they do to all comers for a month, without questioning whence, why, or how; and having had a swim in their fish-pond, I departed with the cheering sentence in my ears, that it would be a miracle if I did not catch the fever. All the plain of Armenia is fever-stricken, and very unhealthy. Lying at a height of over five thousand feet, and surrounded on all sides by snowy mountains, the heat of the sun during the day is intense, while in the shade it is always cold, and at night the change is very abrupt, while catching a cold means a certain attack of fever.

(*To be continued.*)

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